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LIEUTENANT JOHN P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Artillery, will read a paper on "Practical Instruction of Officers at Posts," before the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Thursday, January 12, at 8 P. M.

ONE of the features of a new pay bill which, it is said, certain officers of the line of the Navy have in contemplation, is an increase in duty pay all along the line, with a corresponding reduction in waiting orders pay. The advantage claimed for this proposed arrangement is that the officer who is willing to do duty will be benefited by an increase in pay while the officer who is constantly trying to get out of his orders for the purpose of engaging in private enterprises or other reasons can always be accommodated, but with a consequent loss of pay.

DURING the year just closed, the Naval Institute has continued to prosper, and much interest has been developed by the discussions which have taken place in relation to the proper metal for gun making. The Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office have pursued their unpretentious but necessary work with their usual zeal and vigor. The former rejoices in an appropriation, after long waiting, for the beginning of the building on the new site on Georgetown Heights, the plans and specifications for which have recently been approved by the Secretary. The Training Service has continued to do its good work, its methods improving with each advancing year; but it seems doomed to a decrease in efficiency by reason of the failure of Congress to provide the new ships that were asked for to replace the *Saratoga* and *Jamstown*, which have been practically condemned within the last few weeks.

THE German correspondent of the London *Engineer* says: "In the end Krupp has felt himself constrained to publish a letter in the *Moniteur des Interêts Matériels*, defending himself against the attacks of the Belgian press agitation with regard to his delivery of cannon to that country. The only points of interest to those outside the controversy, and not materially affected, are that Krupp denies that within the last seventeen years even one of his cannon has burst; that ever from the beginning of his manufacture he has used any but crucible steel for them melted out of puddle steel mixed with best wrought iron, as the only really trustworthy material, though it is so much more costly, and that he never used Siemens-Martin or Bessemer metal instead, which are not trustworthy for cannon, and were both invented long after he had discovered the proper mixture for toughness, durability, and purity. He repudiates altogether the insinuation that he ever substituted Bessemer for crucible steel in an order for rails; and lastly, he says that the slight indentation of 1 mm. deep, 2 mm. broad, and 163 mm. long in his 24 cm. gun delivered to Belgium in 1863, and after 151 rounds had been fired, was erosion, whilst the scoring in the opposing cannon, made by the Cockerill Company, which was only 9 cm. bore, was caused because the steel from which it was made contained blow-holes. However, the agitation in Belgium has borne some fruit, and the old arsenal at Liège is now executing some of the guns for the new fortifications."

THE Nordenfeldt sub-marine boat was given a series of trials at Southampton on the 19th and 20th of December in the presence of a company which included Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Naval Attaché; W. H. Jaques, late U. S. N., and the naval representatives of Germany, Captain S. Shroeter, I. G. N.; of Austria, Captain Rousseau; of Turkey, Admiral Woods Pacha, who succeeds Hobart Pacha in command of the Turkish Navy; Commander Oboku, Japan; Count Candiana, Italian Embassy, and others. The Nordenfeldt has two bow tubes, and it is proposed to arm her with two quick-firing guns. Her sea going qualities were tested some time since by Captain Garrett, who, with a crew of eight men, kept the sea in her for six days, and weathered a gale off the Land's End. She can carry coal enough for a run of something like a thousand miles at an average of eight knots an hour. The experiments included an attack after dark upon the vessel carrying the spectators. Captain Garrett's instructions were to approach the steamer within four hundred yards, rise to the surface to make sure of his object, blow a whistle to notify that he was within striking distance, dive under water and come up again as near as he liked to the ship. This was accomplished after a delay of some hours, which was ascribed to a caution to prevent being run into by the many craft on the water and a fleet of fishing vessels just arrived which showed no lights. The *Admiralty Gazette* says: The attack was very cleverly conducted, and proved a genuine surprise. Of course, it is quite possible that an electric search light might have succeeded in discovering the boat during one of its look-rounds, but it would have disappeared long before any gun could be brought to bear upon it. And even if this were not the case, as only the forward cupola—which is nothing more than a helmet large enough to contain a man's head—would have been visible, the chance of a hit would be exceedingly remote. Next the cupolas and hatches were buttoned down and water let into the tanks. The horizontal screws were then put in action, when the hull disappeared by the stern, the whole structure becoming almost instantaneously submerged. As soon as the screws were slowed she lifted readily, and when the engines were completely stopped she came up like a cork. The experiment was repeated several times without the slightest mishap, and was in every respect a success. Some time ago, as we are informed, Lord Charles Beresford went down in a similar boat in one of the London docks, and afterwards expressed opinions highly favorable to the invention, which, in the estimation of the now Junior Lord of the Admiralty, is calculated to revolutionize the torpedo-boat system.

THE existing system of bureaus in the Navy Department not only produces an unnecessary division and subdivision of labor, but it does this in so imperfect a manner as to greatly interfere with efficiency. Of course this division and subdivision must lead up to one head; otherwise there would be a lack of administrative cohesion and execution; but these duly provided for, there should be a well defined division of labor with every one attending to his own matters. The latest illustration of this is found in the report of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the energetic Chief of the Bureau calling attention to the status of steam engineering ashore and afloat; and to the fact that various bureaus deal with this subject, legitimately belonging

to this Bureau, both in Navy-yards and on board ship. With a proper division of labor this would not occur. It is not pretended that the Bureau of Steam Engineering should deal with the theories and practices of navigation, ship designing and construction or naval discipline. To this bureau belongs only the designing, construction and management of steam machinery, and whether it exists as a division or a subdivision these duties legitimately pertain to it. This is but one of various discordancies that appear in the Navy Department. To mention only a few, take the subject of electric light which burns with various degrees of intensity in more than one bureau, owing to an imperfect division of labor. Then there is the work of erecting buildings, wharves and quay walls: one bureau does this inside of the fence marking the limits of a Navy-yard, other bureaus do it outside of the fence and limits; notwithstanding the fact that one bureau has a staff of civil engineers for the purpose and other bureaus have none.

Take the question of the personnel, more than once referred to in these columns. Eight bureaus, the Judge Advocate General, and the Colonel Commandant of Marines all deal with the personnel of the Service and confusion is rife. Here, emphatically, is the opportunity for the application of the elementary principles of the division of labor. Division there is not, but labor abounds. One bureau proposes a new method of training officers for the Service—by means of the apprentice system. Meanwhile the Naval Academy goes on under the working of statute law and turns out more officers than are wanted. A captain states that he has no quarters or necessity for more officers, a subordinate writes to his bureau asking for their detail and being duly sent confusion results. There certainly should be some bureau charged with the entire subject of the training, discipline and inspection of the personnel of the Service; not forgetting their training in that necessary element of their profession—the Art of War. Fortunately, this question of the proper division of labor in Naval Administration can be solved to a great extent by the Secretary of the Navy without legislation. Sec. 419 of the Revised Statutes prescribes that—The business of the Department of the Navy shall be distributed in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper among the following bureaus, etc., etc., etc. This work has been auspiciously begun by placing the matter of purchases and contracts under one head and by the Annual Report of the Secretary it appears that this division of labor has resulted in economy and improved administration.

SOME instantaneous photographs of bullets in motion have recently been taken in Germany by Herren Mach and P. Salcher, to determine the waves formed in the air displaced by the motion of the bullet. The first experiments, however, gave only negative results, but this was attributed to the fact that the bullet had only a velocity of about 780 ft. per second, which was not sufficiently rapid to cause any very marked disturbance of the air in its path. Experiments were therefore made with the Werndl rifle, giving a velocity of about 1,430 ft. per second; with the Werndl carbine, with a velocity of 1,110 ft. per second; and the Guedes rifle, with a velocity of 1,730 ft. per second; and with these very distinct photographs were obtained, showing in the clearest possible manner the character of the waves set up by the bullet in its passage. From these it would appear that the air flows away from the bullet in hyperbolic lines, whilst a vacuum is produced immediately behind it.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. S. L. WOODWARD, 10th U. S. Cav., is East on leave to remain for seven or eight weeks.

CAPT. J. B. KERR, 6th U. S. Cav., will rejoin at Fort Wingate, N. M., soon, from a few weeks' leave.

MAJ. D. N. BASH, Paymaster U. S. A., is at present quartered at 810 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

MAJ.-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A., has been appointed a New York State Civil Service Commissioner.

COL. J. F. HEAD, U. S. A., living in Washington for the winter, will celebrate his 67th birthday on Monday next.

LIEUT. C. L. BEST, Jr., 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUT. JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, from a holiday visit to friends in Washington.

MAJOR-GEN. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, accompanied by Lieut. Sawyer, A. D. C., is on a brief visit to the South.

LIEUT. S. S. PAGUE, 15th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Pague, spent the holidays in Brooklyn with the Lieutenant's uncle, Mr. J. L. Gosler.

CAPT. R. I. ESKRIDGE, 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., paid a visit to Columbus Barracks, O., on court-martial service this week.

GEN. A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., a great favorite in San Francisco, recently gave a dinner to a select party of eight at the Pleasanton, in that city.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A., Colonel 4th Infantry, is spending some weeks in New York with Mrs. Carlin, stopping at the New York Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. E. HOFMAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at San Diego Barracks from his visit to San Francisco to be examined by a Retiring Board.

GENERAL J. P. HATCH, U. S. A., retired, who is enjoying the winter in New York City, will celebrate his sixty-sixth birthday on Monday next, Jan. 9.

CAPTAIN G. E. OVERTON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty. Mrs. Overton remains at Santa Monica, Cal., for the present.

GENERAL J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., visited friends in New York early in the week on his way to Boston to take charge of the Subsistence Depot in that city.

MISS LIMIRE SCOTT, daughter of Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., of Angel Island, Cal., is to be married in April next to Mr. Edward Flint, of New York City.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at General H. G. Gibson's at Washington Barracks, D. C., until his marriage on Wednesday next to Miss Randolph.

GENERAL W. H. EMORY, U. S. A., recently deceased, was, says a San Francisco paper, highly esteemed on the Pacific Coast, and was a member of the California Historical Society.

CARDS were out for a reception on Jan. 3 by Col. and Mrs. James Biddle to introduce their daughter, Miss Biddle, but owing to the death of Paymaster McGowan, who was a brother of Mrs. Biddle, the invitations were recalled.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has issued an addenda to his excellent Index to General Orders amendatory of the Army Regulations, bringing the compilation up to Dec. 1, 1887. J. J. Chapman, of Washington, is the publisher.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, who is immediately commanding the Division of the Missouri during the absence of Major-General Terry in Florida, will conduct the business mainly from Washington, with occasional visits to Chicago, where he is always welcome.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, U. S. A., says the Boston Globe, remarked at a certain critical period that "the tariff is a local issue." The Republican papers are beginning to admit that Hancock was right. He used the words in a large sense, and the narrow-minded gave them a narrow interpretation.

CAPTAIN H. SWEENEY, U. S. A., retired, East Oakland, Cal., writes as follows to Gen. J. C. Starkweather, Washington, D. C.: "As I cannot sign the power of attorney which I received recently from your office relative to obtaining 'pensions' for retired officers, I write to say that I regret any such move has been made, and totally disapproving it, as I do, I sincerely hope it will not be carried into effect."

MR. J. W. HOWARD, son of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is now inspecting engineer for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company of New York. He recently visited Waterbury, Conn., and, says a despatch from there, was accompanied by a fascinating young German lady whom he introduced as his fiancée, Miss Adelheid von Bodenmeyer. She is said to be a Princess of Prussia, who came to this country, is teaching school at Andover, Mass., *incognito*, is an accomplished scholar and her bearing gives evidence of the most careful and refined breeding. She desires that her marriage with Mr. Howard shall take place in Germany.

LIEUTENANT JAMES H. MCKAY, 3d U. S. Infantry, was married at Fort Shaw, M. T., Dec. 14, to Miss Florence Stouch, only daughter of Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, of the gallant 3d. The ceremony took place in the hop room, gracefully fitted up for the occasion, after which there was a reception and supper at Capt. Stouch's quarters. The presents were numerous and costly, among them being a superb silver pitcher from the men of Co. K, 3d Infantry, (the company commanded by Capt. Stouch), an exquisite tete-a-tete set from the men of Co. H, 3d Infantry (in which Lieut. McKay serves), and 60 very handsome small pieces from the officers of the 3d. Late at night the married couple left on the wedding tour of two months, which will be spent at the groom's home in Georgia.

FIRST LIEUT. E. HUBERT, 8th Inf., is at the Grand Hotel, N. Y. city, on leave.

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN LITTLE, 24th Inf., has completed his leave and joined at Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

LIEUTENANT F. V. KRUG, 8th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Niobrara, Neb., early in the week on a month's visit East.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., commandant of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., is reported to be quite ill.

LIEUT. O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, on a short leave from Fort Monroe, Va., spent the week with friends in New York city.

CAPT. THOS. GARVEY, 1st U. S. Cav., arrived at Fort Magdalen from Fort Keogh in time to spend New Year's at his post proper.

CAPT. A. R. CHAPIN, Post Surgeon, Newport Barracks, returned there early this week from a brief holiday visit to friends in Paris, Ky.

CAPT. MORRIS C. WESSELLS, 24th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion will change base from Fort Elliott, Tex., to Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

GEN. E. S. BRAGG, it is said, ex-Member of Congress from Wisconsin, will be nominated as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Hamilton are still in the East, but are expected to join at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., about Feb. 1.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BRITTON, 6th U. S. Infantry, who has been on duty for some time past at Salt Lake City, has returned with his company to Fort Douglas.

LIEUT. J. E. BRETT, 24th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion remains on duty at Fort Elliott, Texas, but transfers from Leggett's company to Hood's company.

LIEUT. C. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has just gained his first lieutenancy by the retirement of Williston Fish, is on duty at the State College at Orono, Me.

THE story that Gen. Wm. H. Lytle wrote the celebrated lyric, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying," two hours before his death is denied by his nephew and heir, Marion D. Lytle.

LIEUT. E. H. PLUMMER, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Union, N. M., in succession to Adj. R. C. Van Vliet, who is visiting friends in Washington.

LIEUTS. JOHN L. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, and W. A. Mann, 17th U. S. Infantry, are among the recent additions to the list of patients at the General Hospital of Hot Springs, Ark.

THE black monarch, King Ja Ja, is to succeed the illustrious Napoleon as a prisoner at St. Helena. It does not appear whether he, too, is to have his Las Cases and his O'Meara to record his history in exile.

LIEUTENANTS W. O. COY, F. S. ROBINS, G. H. MACDONALD, T. H. WILSON, J. L. SEHON and L. M. KOEHLER, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from holiday leaves and resumed their duties at the School.

CAPTAIN J. W. POPE, U. S. A., has entered upon his new duties at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Col. A. P. Blunt is packing up for Boston. Col. Blunt has been on duty at the prison since 1875, and his departure is viewed with regret.

MAJOR W. P. HUXFORD is one of the busiest retired Army officers since he became clerk to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. When not at the committee room answering correspondence, arranging and filing papers, he is making the rounds of the Department collecting information in connection with measures pending before the committee and other data for the use of Gen. Hawley. He can be seen almost daily visiting the officials of the War Department.

IT is learned at the office of the Second Comptroller that nearly all the pay officers of the Army against whom balances were charged under former boards have come forward and made their settlement. Major McClure, whose debt to the Government amounts to about \$30,000, has been granted sixty days in which to attempt to secure relief from Congress. Major Terrell, who desired to visit Washington to make an explanation to the Second Comptroller, has settled the \$210 he owed.

THE *Norwalk Record* says that when Gen. W. T. Sherman was invited to attend the installation of Col. Anderson as National Chaplain, he declined, saying with vehemence: "Just put yourself in my place. Imagine yourself chased up by a crowd who stare at you and holler at you and sing a lot of old songs at you. I sometimes feel as if I'd like to strangle some of these 'Marching Thro' Georgia' singers. You see those fingers? Well, I've entirely lost the use of them, shaking hands." What's the matter with the Norwalk girls?

THE civilian force of the Navy Department seems to be receiving a little shaking up at the hands of Secretary Whitney. Last week the dismissal of Chief Clerk W. H. E. Smith, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was announced. This week an important change takes place in Mr. Whitney's personal office. Private Secretary B. W. Hanna, who has filled that position under three successive Secretaries of the Navy, has been transferred to a \$1,400 clerkship in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and Chief Clerk Fletcher, of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, brought to the Secretary's office in his place. Two bureau chief clerkships are thus left vacant. No names are yet heard mentioned in connection with either of them, but it is naturally expected that the Secretary will take advantage of one of the few chances allowed him by the Civil Service law and appoint some outside friends. Mr. Fletcher, in his new position, will not perform the duties ordinarily allotted to private secretaries of Cabinet officers, but will take charge of much of the official correspondence and assist the Secretary upon such matters as are usually performed by assistant secretaries.

FIRST LIEUT. T. S. MUMFORD, 13th Inf., is at 208 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cav., left Ft. Myer, Va., on Tuesday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALER, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a pleasant visit to friends during the holidays.

FIRST LIEUT. S. W. MILLER, 5th Inf., has changed his quarters from the Grand Hotel to The Bristol, N. Y. city. He is still on leave.

LIEUTENANT W. F. HANCOCK, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from leave and resumed his studies at the Artillery School.

GENERALS SHERMAN and Sheridan are expected to be present at the annual ball of the employees of the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York City, at Irving Hall, Jan. 13.

COLONEL J. M. WHITTEMORE, U. S. A., commandant of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., spent part of this week in Washington, D. C., where he has many friends.

MISS BAINBRIDGE, Col. E. C. Bainbridge's charming daughter, has returned from St. Louis, and is at home once more at Newport Barracks, Ky., says the *Commercial Gazette*.

SERGEANT MASON, says the *Fredericksburg, Va., Free Lance*, who achieved notoriety by shooting at the assassin, Guiteau, was in the city last Tuesday to make Christmas purchases for Bettie and the babies now. Sergt. Mason lives on the edge of Orange, where he is engaged in farming.

LIEUT. FRANK DE WITT RAMSEY, 9th U. S. Infantry, was married Jan. 4 at the Reformed Church, Easton, Pa., to Miss Lillian Carlotta, daughter of Governor and Mrs. C. Meyer Zulick. The occasion was a brilliant one and created much interest in Easton. After the wedding tour the married couple will join at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

MAJOR D. N. BASH, Pay Department, who is on waiting orders pending reimbursement to the Government of the amount of public funds stolen from him last spring, has arrived in Washington from Chicago, Ill., and is located at 810 12th street, N. W. He hopes to secure legislation this winter relieving him from responsibility for the loss.

CAPTAIN GERALD FARRELL, British Army, the first horseman in England, was, says a Baltimore despatch, married Jan. 4 to Miss Annie A. Shaw. The church was crowded with a distinguished assemblage. They sail for England on Saturday. After two years there they will go to India where Capt. Farrell has been appointed master of horse to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT, says a Los Angeles despatch, has written a letter to the Bedondo Beach Company accepting the gift of a lot at Seaside. He says: "I have decided to make there my permanent home. It is more than forty years since I came down from the winter of the mountains into this land of sunshine and flowers, and I resolved then to make here my home, but until now I have failed to carry out my intention. This time I have definitely placed my stakes and will remain and take my part in the development of Southern California."

UNDER the head of "Noted Washington Babies" the *World* says: "Gen. Anson G. McCook's baby son is creating quite as much excitement in Washington society as did Mrs. Secretary Whitney's daughter, Dorothy. The General says that by actual measurement it is thirteen inches around the chest, and a noted society lady predicted Dec. 28 that it would be a second edition of the fighting McCooks, for the reason that it already holds its fists doubled up and ready for action. Dorothy Whitney who is not yet two, has already appeared at one of Mrs. Whitney's receptions, and she takes the gorgeousness of the grand ballroom as a matter of course." We do not attach much significance to the first story. The McCooks are open-handed towards their friends: it is only their enemies who discover the doubled fist.

THE bill for the promotion of Thos. W. Lord from 1st lieutenant to captain on the retired list should, says the *Kansas City Times*, pass the Senate. The retirement of this officer from active service just when he was about to be promoted captain, was an act of injustice that Congress should repair. To do duty for 25 years as a lieutenant in almost every position which an officer of that rank may be called upon to fill, undergoing at times severe pain from wounds received during the late war, having besides suffered the loss of a limb at Chancellorsville and then to be cast aside when promotion would have rewarded his labors, is a reflection upon the Government, and more especially upon the War Department who had it in its power to do otherwise.

GRACE CHURCH, New York, was the scene of a brilliant wedding on Tuesday evening. The bride was Miss Emilie Vogdes, the daughter of Gen. I. Vogdes, U. S. A.; the granddaughter of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and the great-grandniece of General Lafayette, and the bridegroom was Mr. Howard Forde Hansell, a wealthy young physician, of Philadelphia. Long before the ceremony the church was well crowded. The church was brilliantly lit, and the chancel set with plants and growing flowers. The bride entered with her father. Before her walked the maid of honor, Miss Lillian Gwynn, and the six bridesmaids—Miss Estelle Brooke, Miss Josie Gray, Miss Lella Lawrence, Miss Mamie Travilla, Miss Jessie Smith, and Miss Leila Browne. The six ushers followed. The best man was Mr. Charles Fleming. The bride is a tall and strikingly handsome brunette, and was dressed with much taste, as also the bridesmaids. Mrs. Vogdes, the bride's mother; Mrs. M. V. Lord, sister of the bride; Mrs. Wieting, wife of Lieut. Wieting, 23d U. S. Inf.; and Mrs. F. S. Beard wore handsome costumes. The guests invited to the reception, many of whom were present, included Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Jourdan, Gen. Cullum, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Schofield and Gen. Wright, Adj.-Gen. and Mrs. Drum, of Washington; Col. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, of Fort Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. F. S. Gibbs, Capt. and Mrs. Beach, etc.

ALAN ARTHUR, son of the late ex-President, is travelling in Egypt.

LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD COLLINS, U. S. A., retired, will settle at Milton, Mass.

CAPT. E. SHORLEY, U. S. A., retired, has left New York City for Hawthorne, Fla.

GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD is proposing to take a trip to India with Mrs. Butterfield.

POST CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND has arrived at Fort Douglass, Utah, from Fort Davis, Tex.

CAPT. W. THOMPSON, retired, has arrived in Washington from Bismarck, Dak., and is stopping at 212 4½ St.

CAPT. L. R. STILLE, 23d Inf., on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., is at 1338 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECOND LIEUT. C. M. TRUITT, 21st Inf., on leave from Fort Du Chene, Utah, is visiting at Emporia, Kas.

FIRST LIEUT. H. CUSHMAN, 20th Inf., lately from Fort Maginnis, Mont., is at 378 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUT.-COL. J. S. POLAND, 21st Inf., has gone from Hot Springs, Ark., to Fort Mason, Cal., for the benefit of his health.

CAPT. C. A. EARNEST, 8th Inf., lately reported on leave at Garnett, Kan., is now at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN M. CARSON, Jr., 5th Cav., and his bride, are in Washington, visiting the groom's parents, Major and Mrs. Carson, 1332 Vermont Avenue.

HAM LIN LIN COLN

Read up and down and then across.

ABRA-HAM-LIN-COLN.

Who can name two other men whose official lives and whose names combine as these do?

A NUMBER of young Army officers from Forts Mifflin, Shaw, Assiniboine and Custer are in Helena, says the *Independent*, spending the holidays and some social events may be looked for in the near future. The gentlemen are not conspicuous on the streets, however, as they are all attired in civilian dress and can only be distinguished by personal acquaintance.

1ST LIEUTENANT S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th Cav., and Miss Katharine G. McGrath, will be married at the Cathedral, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11. Miss McGrath is the daughter of the late Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia. Lieut. Fountain has been in the Service since May, 1894; is one of the youngest officers of the Army, who by his own right is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Besides service during the late war, he has had long experience on the frontier, and was specially fortunate while in command of Troop C, 8th Cav., during the Geronimo campaign in New Mexico and Arizona, 1886, in engaging and driving the hostiles twice in ten days. The lieutenant is now on duty as adjutant at Jefferson Barracks.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Dec. 28 says: Lieut. F. Eastman arrived up from Fort Canby Friday, to be at home during the holidays. Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav., will remain in Europe until next summer. Lieut. E. K. Webster, 2d Cav., is now in Italy, accompanied by his wife. Col. G. O. Haller, retired, returned from the East last week, bringing the remains of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Nichols, who died at Fort Brady Dec. 4, and interment took place at Seattle Dec. 22. On Monday night Mrs. Anderson at the Garrison Assembly Rooms gave a fancy dress party for the children. The comedy of "Maggie's Diversion" will be given at the Garrison Theatre, Friday evening, with the following cast: Meg, Miss S. P. P. P.; Cornelia, Miss Gibson; Jasper Pidgeon, C. A. Woodruff; Mr. Crow, A. Todd; Roland Pidgeon, J. Gibson, Jr.; Sir Ashley Merton, W. A. Kimball; Eyetime, C. A. Warvus.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. R. MEYER, 10th U. S. Inf., was recently transferred from the New York to the Michigan Commandery, Loyal Legion. Colonel Meyer's services during the war were especially identified with Michigan. In 1861 he was mustered into the U. S. service—the 1st Mich. Inf. (3 years), the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th Mich. Inf., the 1st, 2d and 3d Mich. Cav., Ross, Dees, DeGolyers and two other battalions of artillery, and commanded the 14th Mich. Inf. during the war, and at Jonesboro, Georgia, Sept. 1, 1864, the closing battle of the Atlanta campaign, his regiment, with the bayonet, at double quick (double time now), carried the enemy's works, capturing Sweet's Confederate battery of four 12-pdrs., Napoleon guns, bayonetted one of the gunners, capturing Brig.-Gen. D. C. Govan, of Cleburne's division, his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams; Major Meeks, 2d Arkansas Inf.; the battalions of the 1st Arkansas Inf., and some 300 other prisoners. Major-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis especially commended him to the Secretary of War for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

THE retirement of Lieut.-Col. Edward Collins, 7th Inf., under the 40 years' service act, as foreshadowed in the *JOURNAL* of last week, took effect Jan. 1. The following promotions ensue: Major A. S. Burt, 5th Inf., to Lieutenant-Colonel 7th; Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf., to Major, 8th; 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 22d Inf., to Captain, and 2d Lieut. F. B. Jones to 1st Lieutenant same regiment. Three of these officers have war records. Lieut.-Colonel Andy Burt, as his friends like to call him, entered the Military Service as Sergeant of Co. A, 6th Ohio Infantry, in April, 1861. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant 18th U. S. Infantry in the following month. He served as captain and A. A. D. C. of Vols. during the war, and attained his captaincy in the 18th Infantry in May, 1863, and 20 years later, in 1883, was promoted Major, 8th Inf. Major Dickey was appointed 1st Lieutenant 13th Inf. May 14, 1861, promoted Captain Nov. 5, 1864, and was transferred to the 22d Inf. in 1869. Capt. Cusick was commissioned a lieutenant in the 13th N. Y. Vols. Aug. 14, 1862. Served in Suffolk, Va., during part of that year. During the years 1863-4, he served at Newbern, N. C., most of the time on outpost duty and in defence of Newbern. After that time, until the end of the war, he was on

active field duty, participating in all the active military operations in N. C. until the final surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, near Raleigh, N. C. He received the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army June 20, 1866, and during the Sioux war of 1876-7 served with Gen. Miles. In the Ute troubles in 1879 he served under Gen. Hatch and Col. Buell. In 1885 he again served under Gen. Hatch, with his company, during the trouble in Oklahoma Indian Territory.

ENSIGN LORENZO SEMPLE, U. S. N., is visiting his parents at Montgomery, Ala.

ASST. NAVAL CONST'R RICH'D GATEWOOD, U. S. N., who has been seriously ill in Washington, is reported to be better.

A DAUGHTER was born Dec. 25 to Mrs. Denny, wife of Lieut. F. L. Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, at the residence of Mrs. Denny's father, Gen. Palmer, of Washington.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Victoria Emory, daughter of the late Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A., and Midshipman W. A. Edgar, son of Mme. Bonaparte. Miss Emory is a sister of Lieut. W. H. Emory, U. S. N.

THE U. S. Court of Claims has dismissed the case of Horace E. Mullen, late Commander, U. S. N., who brought suit for pay since his discharge, which he claims was illegal, for the reason that the majority of the members of the court which tried him were his juniors.

COMMODORE BENHAM, U. S. N., who was detailed to investigate charges of offensive partisanship, neglect of duty, etc., preferred by Mr. Henry A. Reeves against Wesley H. Squires, keeper of Great West Bay light station, Long Island, reports that the charges are not sustained.

SIXTY NINE officers of the Army were married during the year just closed, while during the same period but twenty-five officers of the Navy contracted the same obligations. What is the matter with Uncle Sam's web-feet? Are they growing less attractive or less domestic?

GOOD progress is being made toward getting out the Annual Navy Register for 1898. The work is under the charge of Lieut. Schroeder of the Navy, and will be nearly identical in arrangement with the one under date of July 1, 1887. The new volume will be issued by Feb. 15, it is expected.

P. A. ENGR. A. B. CANAGA, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Canaga, says the *Cincinnati Commercial*, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Harrison, of May street. Mr. Canaga is enjoying a brief furlough, after a three years' cruise on the *Lancaster* on the coasts of Madagascar, Africa, South America and other countries.

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, U. S. Marine Corps, will, on Jan. 11, read a paper, entitled "The Story of a Great Crime," before the United Service Club, 1493 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The lecture course for the season is an excellent one, and includes Mr. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk of the War Department, and General W. F. Smith.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF MELVILLE, U. S. N., donned his new uniform for the first time on Monday last while paying his respects to the President. Mrs. Cleveland expressed her pleasure at meeting the hero of the *Jeannette*, and it would appear that the pleasure was reciprocal. Mr. Melville presented a fine appearance in a Commodore's uniform.

EIGHT hundred applicants were examined for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Eng., in November and December. Of these 120 were successful, receiving from 2,713 to 7,878 marks. No. 66 on the list, who received 4,000 marks, is Mr. Arthur Hyde Kane, a second cousin of Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. N., of the flagship *Pensacola*, European Station.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER C. C. KLECKNER, lately of the *Chicago*, has been ordered to examination for promotion to the grade of passed assistant. His name is already borne on the Navy list as a P. A. engineer, from June 30, 1887, but his commission cannot be issued until the examination is had. These examinations, under existing regulations, are of the most searching description, frequently continuing over a period of twenty to thirty days. It is not unlikely that Mr. Kleckner may be assigned to duty on the *Chicago*, his recent experience on that ship having been an excellent preparation.

DR. MELANCHRON L. RUTH, U. S. N., has acted as usher at fifty-one weddings, the fifty-first being that of Governor Gordon's son to Hallet Kilbourn's daughter in Washington. Dr. Ruth is said to be the society man of the Navy. He is a popular leader of the german and a favorite dinner guest. Although his hair and mustache are sprinkled with gray, he is still regarded as a young man. *Harper's Bazar*, Surg. Ruth has the reputation also of making more calls on New Year's Day than any officer in Washington, and certainly his card case must have been a pretty extensive one, for his genial presence was to be seen in turn at widely distant parts of the city. The Doctor, as in duty bound, put in his appearance at the President's House with the rest of the Navy resident, but after the formal handshaking with the Executive and Mrs. Cleveland his stay was brief.

ARRANGEMENTS are about perfected for an evening hop to be given by the ladies of the Navy yard, Brooklyn, on Jan. 13. A fine floor for dancing has been found in the second story of the Steam Engineering Building, which is rapidly being put in order for festivity, the bare walls and iron columns serving as solid background for drapery, greens, and general ornamentation. The invitations are being eagerly sought after, and should the weather prove propitious it is anticipated that this will be one of the most enjoyable affairs ever held in the yard. None of the difficulties anticipated in raising the necessary sums of war have been encountered, and as Contorno's unrivaled band for dancing has been tendered by Admiral Gherardi, and the floor comes rent free, it follows that about the only outlay will be for the supper. This hot, unimportant item has been confided to the care of that gastronomic master, Mares. More than three hundred invitations have been issued by the managing committee, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Robeson and Mrs. O'Neill.

LIEUT. W. H. SCHWITZER, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, on Thursday, and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., at the Astor House.

LIEUT. W. M. IRWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Irwin, formerly Miss Bessie Barbour, of Washington, have taken quarters at the Windsor, corner of Fifteenth St. and New York Ave., Washington, D. C., for the winter, having returned from a brief wedding trip to New York a short time since. Mrs. Irwin and her sister, Mrs. McCartney, the wife of Chief Engineer McCartney, U. S. N., will form notable additions to the military and naval social world this winter.

SURGEON PRICE, of the Naval Dispensary at Washington, has returned from quite an extended holiday trip, and is once more on duty. During the absence of Dr. Price, Passed Asst. Surgeon Rixey has been the only medical officer at the call of the large naval contingent resident at the capital, and he has had a pretty busy time of it. The friends of Dr. Price will be glad to learn that Mrs. Price is somewhat improved in health as a result of unremitting attention on the part of her husband, and it is hoped that the present mild weather will complete her recovery.

P. A. ENGINEER JOHN C. KAER, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife, passed through Washington Jan. 3, en route to Thomasville, Ga., where he will remain, by advice of his physician, until the early summer. It was Mr. Kaer's intention to start for the South at an earlier date, but the illness of his wife prevented. They are both in reasonably good health now, and by constantly dodging the adverse climates Mr. Kaer hopes to escape any further attacks of lumbago. As he intends devoting his time to looking after his health, he naturally looks for retirement at an early date.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. ROGERS, U. S. N., was married in Winchester, Va., to Miss Alice Walker, of that place, on the morning of Jan. 3. Lieut. Rogers was recently detached from the U. S. S. *Galena*, now lying at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Rogers is a daughter of John G. Walker, a general in the Confederate Army from Texas. It is likely that after a short wedding tour the happy couple will reside in Norfolk, as Lieut. Rogers will probably rejoin the *Galena* when the repairs now in progress are completed. Lieut. Rogers is from Tennessee, and is of the Class of '76. His present commission is of June 2, 1885.

A WASHINGTON "New Year's" correspondent writes: "Secretary Endicott staid at home long enough to receive the calls of the Army officers, and then he began to make calls. Mrs. Endicott, whose lameness did not permit her to go to the White House, sat in a chair to receive visitors. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney had the big ball room full of the pretty women of Washington. There were girls on the footstools, girls on the floor, and girls perched upon the arms of chairs. Of course, there were plenty of men to pay them court. Admiral Porter keeps the most hospitable open house in the District of Columbia. There is egg nog and apple toddy and quail and coffee and everything upon his table that mortal man could wish for. The Admiral received his guests in his uniform. Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet received on Friday. They were assisted by Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet and Dr. and Mrs. Van Vliet, sons of the General, and their wives."

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

THE Army and Navy part of the President's official reception on New Year's Day was no less brilliant or prominent this year than formerly. About the same number of officers of both Services as usual attended. There were some new faces observed, especially among the Navy. Some falling off in the number of retired officers was remarked. Preparations for the reception were made in accordance with the usual order.

The officers fell into line promptly at 11.30, and a few minutes thereafter moved out through the east entrance of the State, War, and Navy Department building and into the White House grounds to the Executive Mansion, entering the corridor there at 11.40 o'clock. The line was headed by General Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Holt and Wright. Next came the aides to the General, Col. Hunt and Sheridan, followed in turn by the bureau officers, Gen. Augur, Oakes, Drum, Benet, Macfeely, Duane, Greely, Holabird, Rochester, Hagner, Bacheau, Van Vliet, Greene, Sawtelle, Dana, and Hunt, Col. Lieber, Gibson, and Wood, Majors Raymond, Ward, Schwan, Post, Dewey, Clous, Adams, Tucker, and Rittenhouse, Capt. Taylor, Catlin, Smith, Griffin, and Lawton. Gen. Sheridan stood opposite Miss Bayard and reviewed his line.

Following closely came the naval officers, led by Admiral Porter, with Rear Admiral Jonett, Rear-Admiral Russell, and Commodore Weaver. Behind them were Commodores Walker, Schley, Sicard, and Melville, Prof. Newcomb, Surgeon Rabb, Chief Engr. Inch, Surgeons Van Ryeppen, Rochester, and Doyle, Lieuts. Rogers and Bradford, Col. McCauley and Remy, Commanders Bartlett, Kellogg, and Evans, Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, and P. A. Engr. Geo. W. Baird. Surgeon-General Gunnell stood at Mrs. Whitney's side and presented the officers as they passed.

After the Army and Navy officers, followed Gen. Ordway and staff of the District National Guard, by invitation of Secretary Endicott. This is the first time that officers of the District militia have been thus recognized.

There were about 300 officers in all present.

SUNDAY INSPECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A CAVALRY officer who looks upon Sunday morning inspections as a relic of barbarism says Archbishop Hughes and Gen. Scott had a correspondence about it some forty odd years ago, and the *New York Herald* took it up, especially as to reading regulations to such as would not attend church. As there anything to it? The jubilee year would be a good time to start 'em again. J. M. J.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress reassembled at noon, Jan. 4. In the House the committees were announced and the first raft of bills of a general nature introduced. The chief event of the week was the announcement on Jan. 5 of the House committees. Those of interest to the Army and Navy are given below. The Service committees of the Senate did not meet this week.

Military Affairs.—Townsend, Ill.; Tillman, S. C.; Hooker, Miss.; Malah, Pa.; Spinoia, N. Y.; Ford, Mich.; Robertson, La.; Yoder, O.; Steele, Ind.; Laird, Neb.; Cutcheon, Mich.; Gear, Iowa; Fitch, N. Y.; Cary, Wyo.

Naval Affairs.—Herbert, Ala.; Wise, Va.; McAdoo, N. J.; Whitborne, Tenn.; Rusk, Md.; Cockran, N. Y.; Elliott, S. C.; Abbott, Tex.; Harner, Pa.; Thomas, Ill.; Goff, W. Va.; Boutelle, Me.; Hayden, Mass.

Appropriations.—Randall, Pa.; Forney, Ala.; Burnes, Mo.; Foran, O.; Sayers, Tex.; Clements, Ga.; Campbell, N. Y.; Gay, Ia.; Rice, Minn.; Cannon, Ill.; Ryan, Kas.; Butterworth, O.; Long, Mass.; McComas, Md.; Henderson, Iowa.

Militia.—McAdoo, N. J.; Forney, Ala.; Sowden, Pa.; Seney, O.; Gibson, Md.; Blanchard, La.; Stewart, Tex.; Spinoia, N. Y.; Leitch, N. J.; Wade, Mo.; Owen, Ind.; Vandever, Cal.; McCormick, Pa.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Laffoon, Ky.; Jones, Ala.; Wilkins, O.; Rice, Minn.; Warner, Mo.; Arnold, R. I.; Delano, N. Y.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Scott, Pa.; Herbert, Ala.; Morgan, Miss.; Romeis, O.; Sawyer, N. Y.; Moffitt, Pa.

Invalid Pensions.—Matson, Ind.; Piddock, N. J.; Chipman, Mich.; Yoder, O.; Lane, Ill.; Lynch, Pa.; French, Conn.; Walker, Mo.; Thompson, Cal.; Morrill, Kas.; Sawyer, N. Y.; Gallinger, N. H.; Spooner, R. I.; Thompson, O.; Hunter, Ky.; Persons, N. Y.; Hutton, Mo.; Dougherty, Fla.; Henderson, N. C.; Barry, Miss.; Bankhead, Ala.; Carlton, Ga.; Russell, Mass.; Struble, Iowa; Butler, Tenn.; Finley, Ky.; Scull, Pa.; De Land, N. Y.

Over 3,000 bills, including those of a private nature presented through the petition box, have already been introduced in the House, and about 1,200 in the Senate. The larger portion of the bills introduced in the House this week have figured with various degrees of success in previous Congresses. Gen. Wheeler presented two important military bills one defining the line of the Army and to increase its efficiency, and the other regulating the administration of the Army. Among other Army and Navy measures of a general nature were: By Mr. Dingley, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of naval vessels by private citizens who agree to establish iron and steel ship yards in the United States; by Mr. Boutelle to relieve certain men of the Navy and Marine Corps from charge of desertion; by Mr. Cutcheon, conferring brevet rank for gallant service in Indian campaigns; by Mr. Warner, authorizing assignment of retired officers to college duty; by Mr. McAdoo, relating to the retirement of mates; by Mr. Merriam, providing for auxiliary naval vessels; by Mr. Whitborne, for the enrolment of a naval militia. The several measures proposed by Commo. Schley for the improvement of the condition of enlisted men of the Navy, and a number of other measures, the text of some of which are published below, to be followed up with others as space permits.

A preamble and resolutions were presented in the House on Wednesday by Mr. Holman and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, reciting an allegation that the expenditure of \$100,000 for Fort Brown Reservation, Texas, would be a fraud upon the Government and proposing the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to investigate the subject matter herein named, with authority to send for persons and papers; also to inquire into and report as to what necessity exists, if any, for a military post at said point, and the cost to the United States of said post since 1855.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to withhold the payment of any part of said sum of \$100,000 for the ground and rents of said Fort Brown reservation.

The House Naval Committee met and organized Jan. 6. Tuesdays and Thursdays were selected as meeting days. The House Military Committee held its first session Jan. 7.

Representative Rice has introduced a bill increasing the pay of ordnance, commissary and post quartermaster sergeants to \$45 a month.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered in the House Jan. 4 a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the following information: Whether it is true that the flags, standards and trophies, captured from the enemies of the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed as required by law and have since been concealed from the people, and if so, by what authority and for what reason. Whether any propositions have been at any time made by persons in authority under the United States Government for the surrender or delivery of any portion of said flags and trophies to any official or person in any of the States lately involved in the rebellion, and if so, by whose order, by what authority and for what reason such propositions to surrender those sacred trophies of the Nation's defenders were made. Whether it is true that a portion of said flags and trophies was actually surrendered and delivered to persons having no right to their possession before the countermanding order of the President was issued.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. 1097, Vance. For the erection in North Carolina of a monument to Brig. Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson.

S. 1100, ———. That the President is authorized and directed to retire those officers of the Army who, by retiring boards as now constituted by law, have already been recommended for retirement, or may be so recommended for retirement prior to Jan. 1, 1899, and the names of all retired in accordance with this act shall be placed upon an additional retired list in which vacancies occurring by reason of death, resignation or dismissal shall not be filled, and that this additional retired list shall cease to exist and this act shall have no further effect when those officers of the Army retired under its provisions shall all have died, resigned or been dismissed from the Army of the U. S.

S. 1114, Cameron. To relieve Major M. P. Small, Com. Sub., from the loss of public moneys caused by robbery.

S. 1131, Davis. To retire Marcos A. Reno, late Major, 7th Cavalry, to first vacancy occurring in cavalry arm.

S. 1140, Hale. To present suitable medals to the survivors of "fortora hope" storming party against the works at Port Hudson, June 18, 1863.

S. 1164, Hoar. Concerning detail of Army officers to educational institutions; same as bill heretofore published.

S. 1169, Wilson. To reimburse Commander Geo. M. Bahe for losses incurred by him in the sinking of the U. S. gunboat Cincinnati.

H. R. 1177, Wheeler. That the line of the Army shall consist of 25 regiments of infantry, 40 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 regiment of engineers and the officers of the Corps of Engineers, who, when on duty with troops, shall be eligible to command according to rank. *Provided,* That the change in the organization of the artillery service shall not make a greater increase than 17 in the total number of officers in said artillery regiments above the number now provided for by law.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery shall have 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 1 lieutenant as adjutant, 1 lieutenant as quartermaster, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 music sergeants and 12 companies.

Sec. 3. That the regiment of engineers shall consist of such number of companies, not to exceed 12, as the President may direct, and shall be officered by sufficient details from the officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Sec. 4. That each company throughout the line of the Army shall have 1 captain, 3 lieutenants and the enlisted men now authorized by law. *Provided,* The number of enlisted men of all grades shall not exceed 25,000 unless otherwise authorized by Congress.

Sec. 5. That the President shall apportion the men authorized among the several arms as the good of the Service may require; and he may, in his discretion, consolidate the enlisted men assigned to any regiment into such number of companies as can be fully officered by the number of officers who are usually on duty with the regiment, thus leaving a number of companies proportionate to the number of officers who are habitually absent on detached service, without enlisted men, in time of peace, so that all the organizations in actual service shall have their full complement of officers and men generally present for duty.

Sec. 6. That officers of all grades, in each arm of the Service, shall be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another, as the interests of the Service may require, by orders from the War Department, and hereafter all appointments, transfers and discharges shall be by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in any particular regiment.

Sec. 7. That the vacancies created by this act in the several grades of field officer and that of captain shall be filled by selection from the next lower grade in the same arm of the Service, such selection to be made with reference to length of service and efficiency.

Sec. 8. That the 1st lieutenants and 2d lieutenants in the several regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the Corps of Engineers at the time of the passage of this act, shall be recommissioned lieutenants of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers, respectively, the lieutenants in each arm to take relative rank according to length of continuous service as both 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant.

Sec. 9. That hereafter, promotion to every grade above that of lieutenant throughout each arm of the Service shall be made according to seniority in the next lower grade of that arm, and all officers shall pass a satisfactory physical and professional examination before being promoted: *Provided,* That should an officer fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted; and if he should fail in his professional examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined. In case of failure on such re-examination, he shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army: *Provided,* That all officers who have served as officers or enlisted men in the Armies of the United States—Regular or Volunteer—during the War of the Rebellion, shall, in case of failure on such re-examination be retired from active service, and no act now in force shall be construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

Sec. 10. That a board for the examination of an officer to be promoted shall consist of not less than three officers of the same arm of the Service senior to him, and two medical officers.

Sec. 11. That a lieutenant of the line of the Army during the first six years' service as a commissioned officer shall receive \$1,200 per year and after the completion of said six years' service \$1,500 per year.

Sec. 12. That in time of war, the President may increase the number of lieutenants in any of the batteries of artillery three or four, in his discretion, by assignment of officers of the same regiment; he may detach from their regiments or corps such number of officers as the good of the Service may require for duty with the volunteer forces in the service of the United States; and he may assign to every regiment of the line of the Army such number of lieutenants of volunteers as may be needed to supply the places of officers of those regiments who may be absent on such detached service or absent from their regiments from other causes, or the President, in his discretion, in time of war, may assign meritorious non-commissioned officers to temporary duty as lieutenants to act in the places of officers who are absent from their regiments; and said meritorious non-commissioned officers, whilst acting, shall receive the pay of lieutenant.

S. 1178, Gorman. To transfer Captain Charles Thomas, U. S. Navy, from furlough pay on the retired list to 75 per cent. pay of the retired officers.

S. 1201, Standford. To restore Chaplain C. M. Blake to his original rank and pay in the Army.

S. Res. 24, Stewart. Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan any scientific instruments to persons making investigations for the benefit of the public service.

BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

H. R. 804. To reappoint Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Whitina, late 6th Cavalry, to the first vacancy occurring in the cavalry arm.

H. R. 842. To give Capt. Thos. G. Corbin, U. S. Navy, retired, the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral retired.

H. R. 850. Granting pension to the widow of Milton P. Randall, Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

H. R. 852. Granting pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Commo. Alex. Semmes.

H. R. 1190, Wheeler. Providing for printing 27,800 additional copies of the Rebellion Records, and a sufficient number of the volumes already issued to complete the edition as aforesaid.

H. R. 1238, ———. Providing for the construction of three composite steam vessels for the training service of the U. S. Navy, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, costing not more than \$375,000 each. One vessel to be stationed at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

H. R. 1243, Morrow. Appropriating \$25,000 for the construction of a military telegraph line from San Francisco, Cal., to South Farallone Island, Cal.

H. R. 1247, Morrow. Appropriating \$400,000 for the purchase of a site in San Francisco, Cal., and the erection thereon of a building suitable in every respect for Army purposes.

H. R. 1624, McKinney. For the retention in the Service of cadets enough to fill vacancies which occur in the Marine Corps, to be dropped at the end of the fourth academic year. It allows the admission to the Naval Academy of 10 naval apprentices each year, and provides that as vacancies occur in the Navy, only one-half of the promotions shall be made to fill the same until the numbers of the grades shall be reduced below 5 rear admirals, 10 commodores, 45 captains, 85 commanders, 75 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants, 25 junior lieutenants, and 150

ensigns. The grade of cadet engineer is abolished, and those now in the Service are appointed to the grade of assistant engineer. All officers who have not been examined within 10 years are required to appear before examining boards, and if found to be unfit for service are to be immediately retired.

H. R. 1729, Grosvenor. Authorizing detail of 35 Army officers to college duty, and the loan of small arms and artillery pieces to State colleges and universities.

S. 1742, Campbell. That all soldiers of the late war who, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, received commissions as officers in the Army shall be paid all installments of veteran bounty which were withheld from them on being so commissioned.

H. R. 1778, Harmer. Appropriating \$800,000 for a Dry Dock in Philadelphia, Pa.

H. R. 1782, Harmer. Opens the appointment of assistant naval constructors to all who apply after an examination by a board of medical examiners and also by a board of not less than three naval constructors and one professor of mathematics.

H. R. 1783, Harmer. Authorizes the retirement upon his own application of any commissioned officer of the Navy below the relative rank of lieutenant commander belonging to a grade whose numbers exceed the number allowed by the act of Aug. 5, 1882, or who has served twenty years in one grade without promotion: *Provided,* Such officer shall have reached the age of 45 and shall have been in the naval service 25 years.

H. R. 1819, Neal. Repealing Sec. 3 of an act to provide for muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces.

H. R. 1886, Mr. Crain. That no person shall be appointed or promoted to the grade of any commissioned officer in the Army of the United States below that of brigadier-general until he shall have been examined and approved by a board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War may appoint such number of boards and at such points as he may deem necessary, each of which shall consist of not less than three officers of the arm, department, or corps to which the candidate is to be appointed or promoted, superior in rank to such candidate, and two officers of the Medical Department, the examination on the part of such medical officers to be as to mental, moral, and physical qualifications only; each board to be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge of its duties, the junior member to be its recorder; and all testimony of witnesses, statements as hereinafter authorized, and papers relating to the case shall be recorded: *Provided,* That boards for the examination of medical officers shall consist of three medical officers only.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of any board appointed under the provisions of this act to carefully examine into the mental, moral, physical, and educational fitness for appointment as commissioned officers of all applicants coming before it, and into the professional qualifications and mental, moral, and physical fitness for promotion of all persons ordered before it for examination for that purpose, and report its findings in regard thereto to the Secretary of War, under such rules for its guidance and government as he may prescribe; and no person shall be regarded physically fit for appointment or promotion who shall not be so certified by at least one medical officer of the board.

Sec. 4. That any such board shall have power to take testimony and be authorized to call for copies of papers on file in the War Department relating to any officer whose case may come before it.

Sec. 5. That an officer whose case is to be acted on by any such board shall, when duly summoned, appear before the board, unless physically unable to do so, and may submit a statement of his case on oath.

Sec. 6. That any candidate for appointment who shall not receive the approval of the board before which he shall appear shall not be commissioned an officer of the Army.

Sec. 7. That an officer who may be examined for promotion before any such board, and shall fail on such examination, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he may be again examined. In case of failure on such re-examination he shall not be promoted.

Sec. 8. That if any officer be absent from the United States, under proper authority, when due for examination, he shall, on his return, be examined, and if approved shall be entitled to his proper place in the next grade.

Sec. 9. That officers examined and approved shall receive no increase of pay until duly promoted.

Sec. 10. That each board hereby provided for shall report its recommendation for appointment or promotion of any person examined by it in the following form:

"We hereby certify that ——— has the mental, moral, physical, and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of ——— in the Army of the United States, and recommend him for ———."

H. R. 1898 Mr. Wise. Secs. 1, 2, 3 provide that naval cadets sufficient to fill one-third the vacancies in the line, Engineer and Marine Corps shall be selected each year from those who have completed the second academic year at the Naval Academy and specially educated two years for the corps to which they are assigned. The other cadets to be discharged with three months' pay.

Sec. 4. That the classes of naval cadets who have now completed the two years' academic course in the Naval Academy shall be examined as soon as practicable, and assigned to the various corps above mentioned in the proportion of one-third of the vacancies occurring in the preceding three years in the lowest grade of each corps.

Sec. 5. That if the number in the lowest grade of the line, Engineer Corps, or Marine Corps is in excess of the number allowed by law, then a number equal to but-sixth of the vacancies occurring in the preceding three years shall be selected; but in no case shall less than ten be selected for the line and five for the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

The Naval Advisory Board will go out of existence by operation of law as soon as the Chicago is accepted. The Board has had quite an eventful history. While Mr. Chandler administered naval affairs the Board was a power, but Secretary Whitney has not paid the same deference to its recommendations. The Board was created by act of Congress to design the Chicago, Atlanta and Boston. The Atlanta was the first to get afloat, and her performances since have made her the most widely known vessel in the service. The Chicago is probably not destined to cause so much trouble as the Atlanta. The Boston, her sister ship, is undergoing continual changes and repairs. The officers say if she is not taken from alongside the dock, she will never be completed. The Advisory Board, notwithstanding the harsh things said of it, has, it is claimed, done much towards introducing modern ship building in this country. It may have been at fault in many particulars, but its mistakes are claimed by its friends to have been such as might be looked for as incidental to an initial step in any art. The senior member of the Board is now Chief Engineer Henderson, an officer of known ability, who speaks with justifiable pride of the result of the Chicago's trial. The members will welcome the abolition of the Board, as their duties have not been of the pleasantest character.

ARMY SOCIETY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

"San Francisco Society" is the title of a pamphlet of forty-two pages by Mr. Watson, in which many phases of life are discussed. Under the head of "Army and Navy" he says:

"The Army set is almost as exclusive as the foreign circles, and among themselves the Army people have a great deal of quiet enjoyment, which few outsiders are admitted to. Among Army ladies conspicuous for their hospitality are Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Shafter, Mrs. St. John Greble, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Best.

"For the Army man what can be said? There is a charm about brass buttons that, were the wearer as thick-headed as a plowboy or as brainless as the renowned Tin God, would still make him the idol of the maiden and the despair of the ambitious mother.

"We are fortunate in our young soldiers. They are most of them good-looking and a well-bred set of fellows, and not half so badly spoiled as they have a right to be. Then it must be remembered that socially they are invaluable. Where would society have men for afternoon teas, for morning walks, for its best German leaders, were it not that a generous Government has supplied these available youths? Of the present set, there are three so popular that were the average society girl asked to play in the old-fashioned game of forfeits, she would bow to the prettiest (Lieut. Mott), kneel to the wittiest (Lieut. Bean), and kiss the one she loved best (Lieut. Sturgis).

"The courteous and accomplished post commander at Black Point, Major John A. Darling, has a firmly established position in the regard of society. The commander-in-chief, Gen. O. O. Howard, is so well and so highly known, it seems needless to speak of him, and Col. Shafter's genial hospitality has made him most popular.

"The Navy men suffer here from lack of opportunities, although one very fascinating representative, the best dancer in the cotillions, sits down from Mare Island now and then. He is tall and he is fair, and, as an enthusiastic admirer once said to me, 'Most courteous and gentle of all who rate in hall among dames.' This fortunate gentleman is named Niblack. It must be confessed that society goes rather a mad gait when the booming salute from the fort announces the arrival of a man-of-war. (But I must correct myself—the United States is now too poor to afford the powder, and it is the man-of-war which announces its own arrival). Stern and hard experiences of partings, however, have taught the maid of many seasons to only play at love with these soldiers of the sea; and ships do not nowadays sail away leaving broken hearts behind."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HOP AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season came off at Governor's Island on the evening of Dec. 28, the occasion being the first hop given by the officers on duty there to their friends and brother officers in New York and its vicinity. The large ball room was prettily decorated for the occasion with flags and flowers. The reception committee was composed of Mrs. Col. Roger Jones, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Randolph, and Mrs. Lieut. Sawyer. Dancing began shortly after 9 p. m., and save for the usual intermission for supper at midnight, was kept up until long after the hours had begun to grow larger. Those present were Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. W. D. Whipple, Col. Roger Jones, Gen. Burns, Col. H. P. Curtis, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Lieut. Estcourt Sawyer, A. D. C.; Col. Richard O'Beirne and daughter, from David's Island; Captain and Mrs. Fessenden, from Fort Hamilton; Miss Thompson, Miss Oscar Mack and Miss Mack, Lieutenant and Mrs. Babbitt, from Fort Wadsworth, S. I., and many others from the military posts and stations in the vicinity. The naval contingent comprised, among others, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore, and Miss Minnie Moore, Lieut. Spicer, of the *Atlanta*; Lieut. Lemly, from the *Trenton*; Surg. Winslow, Lieut. Porter, Comdr. White, P. A. Engr. Parks, Ensign Gilmer, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hill, and Dr. Ball. The supper, which was voted the success of the evening, was furnished by the well-known caterer, Marelli, and did honor to his fame.

SMALL ARMS ITEMS.

The *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung* (Berlin) states that the armament of the whole 8th Corps d'Armée with the new 8 millimetre Lebel rifle is now complete. Also that the firm of Mauser, of Oberndorf, has put down a large quantity of costly machinery for the supply of some 700,000 Mauser rifles to the Turkish Government (of 8 millimetres, not 11 millimetres, as first reported), a circumstance which is regarded as of importance in regard to the manufacture of the rifles of the future for the German Army.

In consequence of the adoption of the Vitali repeating rifle in the Italian Army, it has been found necessary to increase the number of cartridges issued in peace and war. According to the new regulations, non-commissioned officers and bandmen will in future carry 45 rounds in peace and 72 in the field. Corporals and privates will carry 72 rounds in peace and 96 in war. The rank and file of the infantry will fire an average of 65 blank and 131 ball cartridges per annum, and of the Alpine troops 80 and 147 respectively. The men of the second category will each fire 30 blank and 68 ball cartridges.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian War Department has firmly adhered to the use of the Berdan rifle, and rejected all idea of introducing any form of repeater. Among other Russian authorities, Gen. Kuropatkin, who was chief of the late Gen. Skobelev's staff, has declared the repeating rifle to be useless until some description of smokeless powder has been introduced. Meanwhile, a special ammunition pouch for quick firing has been supplied to the Russian troops, enabling each man to fire 14 well-directed shots per minute. The important question of the size of the bore will, it is expected, be shortly settled. A plan has been submitted to the War Department for converting the 11 millimetre Berdan rifle, now in use, into one of 8 millimetres at a comparatively small cost. The projectiles are to be 26 millimetres in length, and to be

covered with steel, copper or nickel. Which of these metals will be used for the purpose has not yet been decided, but nickel will probably be chosen.

A RARE CHANCE FOR NAVAL CADETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you publish in the columns of the JOURNAL the following for the benefit of the naval cadets who contemplate resigning from the Naval Academy, the honorably discharged from the naval service, and the young gentlemen in the commercial marine who have adopted and are pursuing a seafaring occupation.

For those who are desirous of following their profession in a position which is permanent, an excellent and rare opportunity of procuring a commission of 3d Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service is now offered you. In May of each year a board is convened in the Treasury Department, Washington, for the purpose of examining candidates for admission as cadets in the Revenue Marine.

At present there are eight vacancies to be filled, and by the time the Board of Examiners is convened this number may be increased to twelve. The application is to be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and can be made by the candidate or by any person for him, priority of application, however, giving no assurance of an appointment.

The candidate must not be less than eighteen, nor more than twenty-five years of age. His application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of moral character, and upon the approval of the Secretary the applicant will be designated to appear before the board when convened by the Department.

The course of study comprises two years on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Chase*, at New Bedford, Mass., and all cadets who finally graduate will be commissioned 3d lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service.

The salary of a cadet while undergoing his probationary course of two years is \$900 per annum with one Navy ration per day, making in all \$1,000 per annum.

The examination for appointment will be competitive, and will embrace the following subjects: Seamanship, accompanied by evidence of having had 18 months practical sea service prior to the date of examination; the whole of arithmetic, English grammar, the history of the United States, geography, reading, writing, spelling and composition. The minimum standard of eligibility is fixed at 75 out of a possible 100. In orthography a separate standard is fixed; 30 words are usually given and a failure to spell 20 of them correctly is alone sufficient for the rejection of a candidate. Appointments are not influenced by political authority or favoritism, but depend wholly upon merit.

Candidates soon after their arrival at Washington are subjected to a rigid physical examination by an experienced medical board, consisting of two surgeons from the Marine Hospital Service.

They must be physically sound and of robust constitution, free from all infectious or immoral disorder and from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render one unfit for the Service.

Those who contemplate coming before the board are cautioned that the number of applicants is usually large and the competition exceedingly close, and therefore it is useless for candidates to present themselves unless well prepared on the subjects of the examination and are confident that their physical qualifications come within the prescribed standard. A sound constitution, thorough preparation, a natural aptitude for study, industrious and gentlemanly habits, perseverance, an obedient and orderly disposition are so essential that candidates, knowingly deficient in any one of these, should not subject themselves to the chances of future mortification by accepting an appointment and entering upon a career which must end only in disappointment.

LIEUTENANT.

THE CROWNING GLORY OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your recent editorial on the War College has attracted a good deal of attention and favorable comment. The writer had evidently studied the subject. As far as I have been able to learn there seems to be no doubt in the minds of professional men about the necessity of both the War College and the Training Station, but the attempt to hitch them up together seems to have caused a deadlock in the appropriations which has been injurious to both. It is well known that this unworthy squabble over a locality is entirely due to naval officers themselves and to the Bureau system, and the blame cannot be put upon Congress. It ought to furnish Mr. Whitney with an additional argument for reorganizing his Department. At the same time, if naval officers are unable to stifle their prejudices and to agree upon a general scheme of advancement for both institutions, why cannot Congress cut the Gordian knot, and establish the locations, and then, appropriating freely, let the institutions go ahead in their career of usefulness. There is the naval station at New London, which is a good place for either a War College or a Training Station, and, if the two institutions cannot live peaceably side by side at Coasters' Island, why not send one of them to New London? Annapolis is out of the question, for both institutions will draw, when completed, a good deal of water, and will need deep channels, good landing facilities, and an easy access to the sea for the squadrons which must supplement their courses of instruction. These conditions make Annapolis impracticable and, in fact, with two such available places as Coasters' Island and New London in possession of the Government, any question about Annapolis seems absurd. As a question of economy simply, the two institutions should undoubtedly be kept together as a separation involves duplicate plant and the cost of maintenance. But what the Navy wants is a prompt solution and appropriations. I am sure there must be intelligent men enough in Congress who recognize the physical and intellectual needs of the Service, as represented by the training system and the War College, and who will not allow this debilitating conflict between the brain and the muscle of the Service to continue any longer. When Mr. Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy, being keenly alive, from habits and education, to the in-

tellectual wants of the Service, he said one day to a young lieutenant, named Porter:

"Lieutenant, what can I do to improve the Service?"

Quick and prompt came the answer, "Give us a Naval Academy."

"But," said Bancroft, "we have one already at Philadelphia."

"No, sir," said Porter, "we have only an apology for one, unworthy of the country. Go down to Annapolis and obtain from the War Department its reservation on the banks of the Severn, and there build a Naval school which will be worthy of the country and a monument to yourself."

Bancroft saw the wisdom of the advice given by the radical young lieutenant (now Admiral) and today not the least among his many honorable titles is that of "Founder of the Naval Academy." Naval officers, graduates of that School, have never failed to render homage to the wise statesmanship which gave to them an Alma Mater of which they could be proud, and which quickly raised the intellectual standard and qualifications of the Service to the highest point. To-day, nearly a half a century after the foundation of the Naval Academy, knowledge, born of the wants of the Service, comes in the person of the War College, with unlighted torch, knocking at the doors of the Navy Department and of Congress. She asks for means to enable her to shed her light abroad upon the Service, but so far without success. Blinded interests prevent her beauty from being seen, and for bread she has received a stone. But she will live; she represents a truth and a need of the Service and, although nourished with scorn and scant courtesy, she will grow; and whether she holds her court under the spreading trees, or in quarters properly prepared for her by an appreciative Government, the Service needs her and she has come to stay. Let us hope that the golden opportunity will not be lost by those in power, and that they may soon place upon a solid foundation what has been so aptly called "the crowning glory of the Navy."

OBSERVER.

THE BROOKLYN INQUIRY.

PAT INSPECTOR JOHN H. STEVENSON himself appeared as witness at Tuesday's session of the Naval Court of Inquiry to investigate charges of irregularities against his department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. His testimony was given in regard to the disposition of the articles offered for sale and as to the sale itself. He told of the guard thrown about the public property. Such unusual protection had never before been exercised. Mr. Stevenson said there was not a particle of condemned material that left the Navy-yard by way of the water front that had not been inspected by Capt. Cooke, the then acting commandant of the yard.

The cylindrical boilers had never been sold, because they were 1,500 feet from the scrap heap, on which were four old boilers included in the regular sales. As to the private sale of the boilers Mr. Stevenson said that Mr. Driscoll when he found the boilers were to be disposed of made a number of offers for them, reaching finally \$400, at which price they were given to him. The responsibility of acceptance of this offer rested with Capt. Cooke as Captain of the yard at that time.

The witness never made any reduction on the prices obtained for materials of any sort, but knew that Capt. Cooke had done so. As to the 400 old tanks, their weight had been estimated rather than actually determined on the yard scales, because the buyer, on finding the difficulty of having them weighed, had threatened to throw up his contract and forfeit his deposit rather than weigh all the tanks. The schedules of sale for the auction did not give an accurate statement of the quantities of materials, because considerable portions were withdrawn for the use of the different bureaus. The lots were therefore uncertain. Invoices of the goods were made to the witness in an uncertain kind of way, so that he signed them for certain sorts of materials subject to reductions that were likely to be made by withdrawing portions. An account—one of the exhibits of the court—was shown the witness, wherein the item of four boilers being sold for \$400 was surmounted by the caption "Additional Sales" and he was asked to explain why the words "additional sale" had been subsequently crossed out with red ink. Mr. Stevenson could not explain it, and yet there it was. From the chief clerk of the General Storekeeper's department, who was called later, it was ascertained that he himself had applied the red ink to the words "additional sale," at either the command of Stevenson or Acting Storekeeper Whitehouse, he could not say which. This witness was badly confused during his examination and admitted that the alteration had been made after the court convened.

In regard to the composition castings in the unauthorized marking and contemplated sale of which Mr. Stevenson was said by other witnesses to have had a share, the witness denied having had any hand in the matter. As to the sale of 21 boats when only 18 had been condemned, Mr. Stevenson said that he had heard of the matter officially, but that was all.

Paymr. Carmody—Do you think that if there had been more officers in the yard, or less, that the source whence these three boats came might have been established?

Mr. Stevenson smiled and said that the responsibility did seem to be somewhat divided.

During the last year there were launched on the English River War forty-seven vessels of 65,214 tons, besides an iron barge and a steel pontoon—an increase of eight vessels and 23,744 tons over 1886. The return for this year is also above that of 1885, but it falls short of 1884 to the extent of some 14,000 tons, while it is not half the tonnage of the years 1882 and 1883, these latter having been the most prosperous years in the history of War shipbuilding. Of the vessels launched this year thirty-one were of steel, fifteen of iron, and one of iron and steel. The tendency to replace iron by steel in the same way as iron supplanted wood therefore continues. At Dundee only four new vessels of an aggregate of 3,347 tons were put into the water in 1886, as compared with fifteen vessels (of which one is yet to be launched) of an aggregate of 14,345 tons, for 1887. These figures show the largest total output since 1883, in which year there were launched twenty-two vessels of a total of 25,276 tons.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS, Jan. 5, 1888.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Beck, to be captain, Dec. 23, 1887, vice Morrison, retired from active service.

2d Lieut. James W. Watson, to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1887, vice Beck, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

3d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1887, vice Fish, resigned.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Capt. Edward C. Woodruff, of the 12th Infantry, to be major, Jan. 2, 1888, vice Snyder, promoted to the 10th Inf.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Major Andrew S. Burt, 5th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 1, 1888, vice Collins, retired.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Capt. Charles J. Dickey, 2d Inf., to be major, Jan. 1, 1888, vice Burt, promoted.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Major Simon Snyder, 5th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 2, 1888, vice Manner, promoted.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Haskell, captain, Jan. 2, 1888, vice Woodruff, promoted.

2d Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1888.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Manner, 10th Inf., to be colonel, Jan. 2, 1888, vice Chambers, deceased.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick, captain, Jan. 1, 1888, vice Dickey, promoted.

2d Lieut. Frank B. Jones, to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1888.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Morris C. Wessels, captain, Dec. 22, 1887, vice Custer, deceased.

3d Lieut. James R. Brett, 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1887.

G. O. 1, H. Q. A., Jan. 3, 1888.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following corrections to Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing" are hereby announced, to take effect this date:

Par. 6, as amended by G. O. 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., s. of 1887, in 3d and last lines, for "three months" substitute "two months."

Par. 8, 1st line, and par. 32, 1st line, for "During the last two months" substitute "After the first two weeks."

Par. 55a, 2d line, and 55b, 2d line, for "two months" substitute "one month."

Par. 55c, 4th line, as amended by G. O. 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., s. of 1887, for "month" substitute "two weeks."

Par. 85a, to last line, add, "The figure targets (D, E, or F) may be used in the discretion of the troop commander, and department commanders will select the period for instruction and direct the amount."

Par. 85i, 3d line, after "company" add "infantry or battery of artillery, and 3,000 rounds for each troop of cavalry."

Par. 88a, next to last line, for "2,400" substitute "5,000."

Par. 88a, to last line, add, "but not exceeding for each competitor 240 rounds for preliminary practice (including bull's-eye firing) and 160 rounds for competition."

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 18, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 24, 1887.

Calls attention to par. 203, regulations requiring the sanction of higher authority to warrant soldiers on furlough, in going beyond the limits of the next highest command.

G. O. 7, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 23, 1887.

The Lieutenant General of the Army hereby assumes immediate command of the Division during the absence on leave of Major General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The Comdg. Gen., Div. of Pacific, will grant a furlough for three and one-half months to P. Q. M. Sergt. James A. Egan (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. G. E. Pond, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Fort Riley to the National Military Home near Leavenworth on public business (S. O. 137, Dec. 27, Dept. Mo.).

Com. Sergt. Charles P. Gillingham, Fort Canby, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., for duty (S. O. Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, will grant a furlough for four months, to take effect from Feb. 1, to Com. Sergt. Arthur J. Smith, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

It is announced that Major John P. Hawkins, C. of S., has entered upon duty as purchasing and depot commissary at Boston, Mass. Office, 159 High street (G. O. 1, Jan. 5, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to and pay the troops at Camp at Highwood, Ill., on the muster of Dec. 31, and upon the completion of this duty return to his station in Chicago (S. O. 133, Dec. 29, Dept. Mo.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include Dec. 31, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., at San Diego Bks., and Fort Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks. Major W. M. Maynard, Paymr., Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard. Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas. Sam. Carlos and Fort Apache. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Lowell and McDowell (S. O. 138, Dec. 25, Div. Ariz.).

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 133, Dec. 19, Div. Columbia.).

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Washington Barracks, and Forts Myer, McHenry and Monroe, to pay the troops on the rolls of Dec. 31 (S. O. Dec. 30, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

Leave for one month is granted Surg. P. J. A. G. Leary (S. O. 138, Dec. 23, Div. Ariz.).

Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, M. T., and will report to the C. O., Fort Pembina, Dak. Ty., for duty (S. O. Dec. 30, H. Q. A.).

Major David L. Huntington, surgeon, will return to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 84, Dec. 24, Div. Pacific.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. C. B. Ewing, asst. surg. (S. O. 137, Dec. 27, Dept. Mo.).

Act'g Hspt. Steward John Moore will proceed to Fort Crawford, Colo., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 137, Dec. 27, Dept. Mo.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Wm. H. Rexford, ord. storekeeper, will inspect medical property at Indianapolis Arsenal, for which Major Clifton Comly, O. D., is responsible (S. O. Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

Col. James M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., will repair to Washington, and report Jan. 4, at the Dept. of Justice, for the purpose of giving testimony in certain cases pending before that department (S. O. Dec. 30, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. James H. Ochiltree (appointed Dec. 30, from sergt., Co. H, 18th Inf., Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Taylor, Fla., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Wm. J. Davis, who will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and await further orders (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

S. O. 76, April 2, directing 3d Lieut. Leroy E. Seabee, Sig. Corps, to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty in connection with the telephone and signal systems on the rifle range of that department at San Antonio, is revoked (S. O. Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber, Sig. Corps, will, while on duty at San Antonio, report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for the purpose of placing in working order the telephone and signal systems on the rifle range of that department at San Antonio (S. O. Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdgrs., B. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Andrus (S. O. 137, Dec. 27, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B. C. G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. B. Kerr (S. O. 136, Dec. 21, Div. Ariz.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. W. A. Rafferty (S. O. 138, Dec. 29, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. J. B. Kerr (S. O. 136, Dec. 21, Div. Ariz.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. W. A. Rafferty (S. O. 138, Dec. 29, Dept. M.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., C, D, G, and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and M, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; I, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; J, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Major S. S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 190, Dec. 24, Div. Columbia.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A and B, San Carlos, A. T.; C and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; D, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Samuel L. Woodward is extended one month (S. O. 83, Dec. 22, Div. P.).

1st Sergt. W. H. Givens, Troop K, and Sergt. C. B. Turner, Troop E, will appear before a Board at Fort Grant for examination for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeants (S. O. 137, Dec. 24, Div. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, F, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., is appointed recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. George W. Van Dusen, relieved (S. O. 98, Dec. 22, Div. Cal.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. Mifflin, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster is extended two months (S. O. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probs, Mo.

The C. O., Fort Warren, Mass., is authorized to issue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. Arthur H. Major, Bat. K (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 230, Dec. 31, 1887, Div. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John E. Brooke.

Hdgrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Meade, Dak.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Pvt. Henry E. Stoddard, Co. B, now with his company at Fort Minnola, M. T., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Highwood, Lake County, Ill.

The C. O., Fort Douglas, Utah, will relieve Co. E from duty in Salt Lake City, and return it to Fort Douglas (S. O. 130, Dec. 22, Div. Platte.).

Leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. C. L. Beckurts (S. O. 136, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).

Sergt.-Major Devereaux, 6th Inf., was presented with a fine tea service at Christmas by unknown friends.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pike, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Collins, having served in the Army more than forty years, is, by direction of the President, and at his own request, retired from active service to take effect Jan. 1, 1888, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1832 (S. O. Dec. 31, 1887, H. Q. A.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August F. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for one month, to take effect Jan. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. F. V. Krug, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 132, Dec. 23, Div. Platte.).

Pvt. Henry W. Davis, Co. I, now with his company at Fort Robinson, Neb., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F, San Carlos, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

Capt. William E. Hoffman will return to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 83, Dec. 22, Div. P.).

So much of S. O. 279 as grants 2d Lieut. William H. Wassell leave to include Feb. 1, 1888, is amended to grant him leave to include Jan. 31, 1888 (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. James A. Maney is extended one month (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. M.).

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdgrs., B, and D, Ft. Warr, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, M, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles McClure is extended one month (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. M.).

By authority from the Hdgrs. of the Army, a recruiting rendezvous is established at post near Denver, Colo., where enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri, no matter where stationed therein, at the choice of the applicant. 3d Lieut. S. A. Smoke is detailed as the recruiting officer at the post in addition to his other duties (S. O. 130, Dec. 31, Dept. M.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.; A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Pvt. Wilfred Drainville, Co. I, now with his company at Fort Brown, Tex., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

Pvt. Charles J. Schmidt, Co. A, now with his company at Fort Clark, Tex., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt is extended one month (S. O. 148, Dec. 27, Div. M.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and B, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The regimental commander, in an order announcing the death of Captain Bethel M. Custer, says: "He possessed deservedly the confidence of his military superiors, and was quartermaster of the regiment from 1877 to 1888. No one who knew Captain Custer would receive the news of his death with any feeling but sorrow, and his loss will be especially deplored by those of the brother officers with whom he came into the regiment, and whose long association with him made them so well acquainted with his worth."

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 31, 1887.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Williston Fish, 4th Artillery, resigned December 31, 1887.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Joseph E. Adair, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O. Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence is, by direction of the Secretary of War, granted Cadet Frank S. Long, 4th Class, until June 15, 1888, when he will join the then 4th Class (S. O. Jan. 4, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Dec. 27. Detail: Major William L. Haskell, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Lieut. Adam Slinger, 2d Lieut. Charles T. Mencher and Oscar I. Straub, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 98, Dec. 22, Div. Cal.).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 30. Detail: Capt. Arthur

MacArthur, Jr., 10th Inf.; Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. H. Beach, 8th Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 137, Dec. 27, Dept. M.).

At Fort McHenry, Md., Jan. 6. Detail: Capt. George F. Barlow and Edward C. Kooner, 1st Lieuts. James O'Hara, John B. Williams, and Wilbur Loveridge, 2d Lieuts. John K. Cress and George O. Squier, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, 1888, Div. A.).

At Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 6, for the trial of Private Louis Miller, Hospital Corps. Detail: Capt. Frank G. Smith, Harry C. Cushing, Edward Field, John W. Roder, and William Ennis, 1st Lieuts. Richard P. Strong, Harry R. Anderson, Charles A. L. Totten, Clarence Deema, and Walter S. Alexander, 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Corbitt, Wirt Robinson, and George W. Gatchell, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Sidney W. Taylor, Adj., 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, 1888, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at the Sub. Depot, San Francisco, Dec. 24, to fix the responsibility for the condition of potatoes, for which 1st Lieut. Clement L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., is responsible. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Allgood and Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., and Charles P. Eagan, C. S. (S. O. 84, Dec. 24, Div. F.).

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Grant, A. T., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeants. Detail: Major Anson Mills, 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, and 2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav. (S. O. 127, Dec. 24, Div. A.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Cadets, and Majors Charles H. Alden and Charles L. Heilmann, Surgs., will meet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, to report upon the physical qualifications of Cadets Andrew Hero, Jr., and David A. Ramella, with the view of determining whether they should be continued longer in the service (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Robert Craig, 4th Art., A. S. O.; 1st Lieut. Richard R. Thompson, 6th Inf., A. S. O.; and 2d Lieut. Fielder A. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble at the Signal Office to recommend for promotion, as vacancies occur, twenty men to the grade of corporal and twenty to the grade of sergeant (S. O. 115, Dec. 24, 1887, Sig. Office.).

A Board of Survey will meet at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28, to fix the responsibility for damage to 14 Springfield rifles, for which 2d Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf., is accountable. Detail: Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., I. R. P.; Major John P. Baker, Pay Dept., and 2d Lieut. L. W. V. Keenon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 132, Dec. 28, D. Platte.).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Los Angeles despatch of Jan. 2 says: "A General Court-martial order has been issued by Gen. Miles fixing the sentences of the five regularly enlisted Indian scouts who mutilated at San Carlos last June, and fled to the mountains, where they remained until returned by the troops. They are sentenced to two, ten, fifteen and twenty years confinement at hard labor at Fort Leavenworth."

FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS.

The Laredo Times of Dec. 27 says: "The Christmas tree entertainment took place as announced, a good congregation being present. The exercises were opened with the song, 'Over the Jasper Sea.' Then the song 'Christmas has come' was sung by the children, being led by Mrs. L. Chandler. After this Santa Claus made his appearance and distributed presents to the children. Neither were the officers forgotten. Colo. Young and Parke each received a tin sword, Maj. Smith, a new little doll; Chaplain Simpson, a jumping jack; Dr. Bartholf, a small doll and tin rattle; Lieut. Ives, a little old man in a box who had the faculty of making a sudden jump and a singular noise when his head was uncovered; Lt. Chandler, who is the quartermaster, a donkey; Lt. Gatchell, trimmed with ribbons by fair hands to represent a Government mule; Lieut. Dodd, a tin gun; Lieut. Nichols, a tin trumpet; Lieut. Hanson, the 'little brown jug'; Dr. Harris, a tin trumpet."

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

A St. Louis despatch reports a serious disturbance at and near Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 3, between white and colored soldiers. Pay day had arrived and there was considerable drinking. Word was brought to barracks that some of the colored soldiers had assaulted a woman. Several white soldiers started out to attack them. Many colored soldiers followed, and when they came together a terrible fight ensued, the results of which were as follows: A soldier named Livingston was seriously stabbed and badly beaten about the head and face. A soldier named Peterson was also badly beaten, and first reports said his skull was fractured, though the surgeons say he will recover. The third victim was also a soldier named Krummerknocker, badly thumped and cut, but not very seriously hurt.

The officers of the barracks, hearing of the fray, took prompt action and confined nearly all of the rioters. Major D. Perry, 6th U. S. Cav., the post commandant, is reported as deprecating the publicity given to it and insisting that the situation is not nearly so bad as has been described, but admitting that it is bad enough to call for the application of heroic remedies.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The choir at the Fort Leavenworth Chapel gave most lovely music on Christmas Day. The solos by Dr. McCaw, and Lieutenants Atkinson, Koops and Wetherill were fine. Mrs. Schree Smith is the organist, and deserves great credit for the success of the choir, and for her hard work.

The civil employees of the military prison have had an address and resolutions artistically printed and presented to Col. A. P. Blunt on his retirement from his command. They praise his judicious and wise management and thank him for many kindnesses to themselves and their families.

The Times says: Capt. Geo. E. Pond, Asst. Q. M. at Fort Riley, has been ordered here, accompanied by his draughtsman, to examine the dining hall at the soldiers' home near Leavenworth City, with a view of preparing plans for the erection of a mess house at Fort Riley. The War Department has concluded to try the plan of Adj. Gen. Drum in messing all the troops at a post in one building. In this case all the cavalry troops will be messes together. The experiment will be watched with interest.

The following officers have joined the Army Mu-

tual Aid Association since last report: Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d Art.; Major Jacob Rawles, 4th Art.; Lieut. J. L. Phillips, Med. Dept.; Lieut. H. E. Watkins, 2d Inf.; Capt. P. M. Price, Corps of Engrs. The total membership is 1,003 and the benefit \$3,000.

A daughter has arrived in the household of Lieut. Pettit, 1st Inf. Mrs. Pettit is a daughter of Major Sharp, of the Pay Department.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

The great festival of Christmas has passed and was enjoyed at this post in a cheerful but not too hilarious manner. As a specimen of what was done in the eating line let me give you the bill of fare of Troop D, 9th U. S. Cavalry, at present commanded by Lieut. Philip P. Powell: Oyster soup; roast-turkey, chicken, beef, mutton and pork; saddle of venison; boiled ham; vegetables—potatoes, green corn and tomatoes; relishes—chow-chow, cold slaw and cheese; dessert—apple, peach, pumpkin and lemon custard pies, rice pudding, boiled duff, jelly cake, candies, nuts, beer, tea, coffee and cigars.

ROCKY.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior of Dec. 31, says: Capt. Ames is quite happy with the light fall of snow on his toboggan slide.

A general service clerk, at the Department headquarters, who broke his leg in town last week, is in the hospital here for treatment.

Senator Manderson has introduced his bill again for the removal of Fort Omaha to another site within ten miles of Omaha. Wonder if this would take us down about Bellevue? The Senator is out again with his three battalion organization for the infantry, and has the hearty wish of that branch of the Service for its success.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

The Kansas City Times notes the following:

Lieut. Walcott, 8th Cav., came up last Wednesday to attend the dress ball given in honor of Miss Armour.

Lieut. Kentall, 8th Cav., came up from Camp Eagle Pass last week, where his troop is stationed. He was accompanied by his wife, who visits the family of her father, Lieut.-Col. Jordan, 19th Inf.

Lieut. Reynolds, 3d Cav., is in charge of a detachment of cavalry at Langhtry, Tex.

The Seminole-Negro-Indian scouts are expected to arrive here in about a week.

Different hunting parties have left here during the last ten days. They have all been successful.

Three companies of the 10th Infantry are living in hopes of being sent to San Antonio, Tex., at the completion of the new barracks there.

A hop was given last Saturday evening by the Brackett social club.

Dr. B. F. Pope gave his first lecture to the hospital corps and litter bearers on Thursday evening. Dr. Pope is an able surgeon and lecturer and he may be sure of a crowded house whenever he lectures in the future.

The Fort Clark military minstrels will give an entertainment Jan. 3.

A German was given Wednesday evening to Miss Armour, a charming young Washingtonian, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lieut. Eckerson.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 5, 1888.

MONDAY, the 2d inst., was devoted to making the usual calls by officers and cadets. The day was very pleasant, and about noon calling began. Nine ladies "received," while at the other quarters baskets were hung at the gate or front door. At Mrs. Parke's were Miss Parke, Mrs. Fieberger and Miss McGraw. Mrs. Winthrop had Mrs. Green and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Alden was assisted by Miss Mason and Miss Alden. Mrs. Metcalf had Miss Lowe, Miss Wright, Miss Perry and Miss Metcalf. Mrs. Braden's assistants were Miss Marie Cozens and Miss Baldwin. Miss Ellis was assisted by Mrs. Williams, Miss Wells and Miss DeZang. Mrs. Beach's guests were Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Alford, Miss Underhill and Miss Coates. Mrs. Nichols was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Guilfoyle and Miss Bonesteel. Mrs. Mercur's assistants were Miss Lathrop, Miss Fanning and Miss Carrington. The day was rounded off with an impromptu hop in Schofield Hall, lasting from eight till eleven. The shortness of the time added to the seal of those present, and fully as much enjoyment was had as at the hops that last past midnight.

Last Saturday evening the mess hall was comfortably filled with a gay throng, the occasion being the regular New Year's eve hop of the cadets. The dancing was from eight till half-past eleven, with a brief intermission for refreshments. There were many new faces, and a number that we have seen before, for cadet hops are like magnets which always attract.

Lieut. Chamberlain left on Saturday for Hot Springs, Ark., where we all hope that he will regain his health.

The examinations are well under way, and will probably last into next week.

Passengers for West Point via the Hudson River Road should note the fact that they cannot get across the river after half past five in the afternoon. Garrison's is not a pleasant place in which to spend the night.

A delightful card party was given last evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis. After the "Game of Hearts" an amusing "Auction," with Lieut. Ellis as auctioneer, was held. Miss Woodcock and Mrs. Alford, Lieuts. Homer and Guilfoyle were the winners of first and last prizes. In the auction game there were 22 prizes. All of the ladies won something, but three of the gentlemen were left without a prize.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

DECEMBER 15, 1887.

We always have had a pleasant Christmas time at the headquarters of our regiment, and Dec. 25, 1887, was no exception. Some elegant presents have been received here during the past few days. The officers' homes look more like banyans than private dwellings; and the children have been handsomely remembered: Colonel and Mrs. Hunt being the biggest Santa Clauses, as usual.

So far as I can learn, New Year's Day will be observed in the old way. Soon afterwards a hop is to be given to a few of the society people of El Paso, to whom we are indebted for repeated entertainments.

There is nothing new of which to write, except to say that our new "Administration House" enhances the beauty of Fort Bliss very much. It is a deviation from the conventional old four walls, and is very picturesquely situated between the Rio Grande and the hills at the northwest end of the post. People of El Paso, and those who are indebted to us for a New Year's to our friends, "on whatever soil," etc., etc.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SILL, I. T.

On Christmas Day, at 11:30 A. M., the officers of thearrison assembled in full dress at the quarters of the commanding officer. The entire party, accompanied by a number of the ladies of the post, then proceeded to inspect the mess halls of the different companies. The decorations and feasts were pronounced excellent in each case.

On Saturday evening the little folks of the garrison were entertained by a concert and Christmas tree at the Post Hall, for which much credit is due Lieut. Cartwright and the Chaplain of the 24th Infantry.

The available force of the garrison is engaged in putting up ice for next summer's use.

We had anticipated being entertained during the winter by the Fort Sill Minstrels, but their application for the use of the Post Hall was disapproved, owing to the scarcity of fuel.

The Amity Social Club gave a hop at the Post Hall on the evening of Dec. 28, which proved quite an enjoyable event to all present.

The commanding officer has been compelled to issue the following in a post order: "The post commander takes this method of indicating his disapproval of the arrangement at the band concert last evening by which seats intended for officers and their families were allowed to be occupied by persons for whom they were not intended. Hereafter on such occasions it will become the duty of the officer of the day to see to it that the proper distinctions are observed."

There is a rumor to the effect that we are to have a Canteen at this post. Early success to the undertaking is the earnest wish of the enlisted men of the garrison.

OSWESLEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

The Soldiers' Mutual Aid Association gave a hop on Dec. 26 in the post chapel hall. Christmas Day was enjoyed here with plenty of snow. Cos. B and F, 24th Inf., had a fine dinner.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT THOMAS, A. T.

An excellent game of base ball was played at this post on Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 1887, between the post nine of Fort Grant, A. T., and the post nine of Fort Thomas, A. T., resulting in favor of the Fort Thomas nine.

FORT GRANT NINE.		FORT THOMAS NINE.	
Runs.		Runs.	
Price, C. F.	1	Butler, P.	2
Stratton, S. S.	1	H. Humphrey, S. S.	1
Hoadley, 3d B.	1	Carroll, R. V.	1
Dorsey, 1st B.	1	Rodgers, 3d B.	1
Davis, 2d B.	1	Winfield, 1st B.	1
Edwards, R. F.	1	G. Humphrey, C. F.	1
Wills, C.	1	Food, L. F.	1
Butler, P.	1	Clark, 2d B.	1
Love, L. F.	1	Johnson, C.	1
Total.	10	Total.	16

The score was 16 to 10. Mr. Alexander, of Marcy, A. T., was umpire; Sergt. Buck and Corpl. Freeman, scorers.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent case at Fort Grant, A. T., the Judge-Advocate entered a *nolle prosequi*, which was sustained by the Court. Gen. Merritt, the reviewing authority, says: "The proceedings are disapproved. The Judge Advocate should have introduced all the evidence obtainable bearing upon the case, examined all the witnesses whose names were attached to the charge and specification, and enabled the Court to come to a finding, to which the accused is entitled. The Court entered in sustaining the request of the Judge Advocate to enter a *nolle prosequi*. A Court-martial is not authorized in its discretion to direct or permit the Judge Advocate to enter a *nolle prosequi* to a charge and specification formerly referred to it for trial by competent authority. For such action the authority of the convening officer is requisite."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W. M.—No act as to Autumnal Manoeuvres has yet been passed.

H. C. L. asks: Is a man who has won his marksman's badge five successive years entitled to retain it for his own personal property upon taking out his discharge from the U. S. S. N. Y.? Ans.—It is his personal property and cannot be taken from him when once won.

F. M. P. asks: What is the authoritative definition of the term knot. Ans.—The nautical mile, or knot, is one-eighth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth, and is equivalent to 6,080.2 feet, or 1,853.248 metres. The ordinary, or land mile, is 5,280 feet in length.

J. C. F. asks: Is the post-trader a "citizen in Government employ"? Or, in other words, is he entitled to "per diem allowance (for cost of subsistence, etc.) during attendance" for attending General Court-martial at the post where he is trader? Ans.—A post trader simply holds a revocable license to trade, subject to a limited control. He is not in Government employ. We see no valid reason why he should not receive the prescribed allowances for citizen witnesses.

J. B. W. asks: In dividing a company into platoons, supposing I have 18 men, should there be ten men in the first platoon and eight men in the second, say the company is formed in single rank? This is my interpretation of Para. 172, 174, Upton's U. S. Inf. Tactics. My understanding is that the right (or first) platoon, if either, has to have a man more than the other. Am I not right? Ans.—Par. 174 of the Infantry Tactics expressly directs that the division must be between four. Par. 180 directs how and under what circumstances the extra men should be placed in the line of file closers. In the case you cite two men, corporals, if in ranks, should be placed in the line of file closers. The same would be true with nineteen men, but with twenty the first platoon would have three sets of four and the second platoon two. You are right in giving the greater number to the first platoon, if there must be a difference.

J. G. asks: 1. How many motions from a "parade rest" to "attention"? Reed says two motions. I take it from Upton's text there is only one motion? Ans.—But one motion is prescribed. We are unable to find any ruling on this point. The discrepancy between Lieut. Reed's book and the tactics will not appear in subsequent editions of the former.

2. How many motions in "ready"? Reed also says there are two motions. Ans.—There are two motions, from "carry arms" to "ready." They are clearly defined in the Official Memoranda of Decisions from the Adj. General's Office, dated Nov. 8, 1886, in the last paragraph on page 10.

3. Is there, in your opinion, a chance for a speedy revision of our tactics? Ans.—A revision has been recommended by Gen. Sheridan, and it is probable that a board for this purpose will be ordered at no remote date.

Young Soldier asks: 1. Drilling manual of arms by the numbers, pieces at an inspection. At the command "carry" the hammer is brought to the safety notch, does the right hand grasp the small of the stock, or is it dropped by the side until the command, "arms?" Ans.—Pieces are not brought to "carry arms" from "inspection, arms," but

always to "order, arms." At the command of execution the hammer is brought to the safety notch, and the right hand carried at once to above the lower band, and the piece brought down to the right side, butt three inches from the ground. At the command "two" the "order, arms" is completed as from "carry, arms."

2. Being at "parade, rest" at the command "attention" is the left hand kept at the shoulder until the command "two" or is it dropped by the side at once? Ans.—There should be no command "two." Tactics prescribe but one motion.

F. F. G. asks: 1. How are cadets for the Revenue Marine appointed, etc.? Ans.—By the Secretary of the Treasury. See letter in this week's JOURNAL giving full information on the subject.

2. Is there any limit to the age at which an enlisted man in the Army can receive a commission? Ans.—Yes. Par. 30, Army Regulations, says: "As a rule, promotions of non-commissioned officers to the rank of 2d Lieutenant will not be made if the candidate is under twenty-one or over thirty years of age, nor if the candidate at the time of his appointment is married. The limits of age in cases of civilian candidates are twenty and thirty years of age."

3. Does an enlisted man ordinarily remain at one station during his whole term of enlistment? Ans.—No. He is transferred with his company from one station to another as the requirements of the Service demand. His stay at one post may be long or short, according to the necessities of the Service.

F. C. C.—Will you kindly get an official decision on the following points in bayonet exercise:

1. Par. 135. "1, quart; 2, parry." Which way is the piece turned to place "the barrel to the left?"

2. Par. 136. Should the "double parries" be prefaced by the command "double parries," and should the command "parries" be given as the command of execution, or, if not, are the commands as given, e. g., "1, high tierce; 2, quart," complete in themselves, and if so, is each parry executed as soon as pronounced, or is the last parry the command of execution for both parries and in the order given? Is the command "guard" to be given after each double parry to come back to that position, and should the command "guard" be given before coming back to the position of guard? Are any other combinations for double parries allowable than those given?

3. When a "thrust" is given from "guard" should the command be, e. g., "1, tierce; 2, thrust," and should it be executed as from "1, tierce; 2, parry?"

4. Is "1, high prime; 2, thrust," executed in the same manner as "to thrust in prime," par. 146, except that "the bayonet (is) elevated," par. 157?

5. Par. 149. "Butt to front," "raise the piece nearly vertical," etc. Does the butt at the end of the first motion remain in the same relative position to the body, i. e., "three inches in front," etc., par. 126.

6. Par. 151. In "left short thrust" is the left foot carried to the rear?

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CORPS CADETS,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1887.

Col. W. C. Church, Editor Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following answers to certain questions on points of Tactics received under cover of your letter dated the 23d inst. and returned enclosed:

1. The piece is rolled over in and off the left hand, so that the tips of the fingers touch the same place on the stock throughout the movement, and occupy, at the conclusion, the position shown in the figure. The barrel is turned towards the right and downward in the first half revolution.

2. Not only the double parries but all exercises should be prefaced by proper commands, indicating the kind of movement to be taken. "Parry" is the command of execution, and not "parries." The double parries are executed thus: The instructor having cautioned his squad, "double parries," commands: 1, tierce; 2, quart; 3, parry; 4, guard. 1, quart; 2, tierce; 3, parry; 4, guard, etc. At the command "parry," the squad executes the first parry mentioned and immediately the second, and retains the piece in the position of the second parry until the command "guard." While the double parries can be correctly executed from the position of parry, it is not always advisable to do so. It greatly aids the instruction of men not familiar with the exercises to return to the position of guard after each double parry; and the instructor must use his judgment, and suit the exercise to the state of proficiency of his squad. The combination of double parries should not be limited to those laid down in the Tactics; many others are useful and allowable.

3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. No. The butt is drawn back so that, the barrel resting in the hollow of the right shoulder, the piece is nearly vertical.

6. Yes. The left foot is to the rear, the piece on the left of the body, the left hand at the lower end, and the right at the upper, the right knee bent and the left leg straight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. HASBROUCK,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Corps of Cadets.

BIRTHDAYS IN THE SERVICE.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

	Born.	Retires.
J. Furey, Paymaster.....	Jan 9, 1836	1896
R. C. Anderson, Civil Engineer.....	" 5, 1839	1901
T. T. Caswell, Pay Inspector.....	" 4, 1840	1902
C. L. Huntington, Comdr.....	" 2, 1841	1903
A. W. Bacon, Paymaster.....	" 5, 1841	1903
J. M. Forsyth, Lieut.-Comdr.....	" 1, 1842	1904
H. Glass, Comdr.....	" 7, 1844	1906
S. H. Baker, Comdr.....	" 4, 1845	1907
R. E. Carmody, Lieut.....	" 5, 1845	1907
E. B. Thomas, Lieut.-Comdr.....	" 3, 1846	1908
A. Rosa, Lieut.....	" 3, 1846	1908
W. S. Dixon, Surgeon.....	" 3, 1847	1909
C. F. Goodrich, Comdr.....	" 7, 1847	1909
H. L. Law, Surgeon.....	" 7, 1848	1910
G. P. Bradley, Surgeon.....	" 4, 1848	1910
L. P. Joutet, Lieut.....	" 4, 1850	1912
W. R. A. Roemer, Lieut.....	" 1, 1854	1916
F. H. Sherman, Lieut. (Junior Grade).....	" 4, 1855	1917
J. H. Sears, Lieut. (Junior Grade).....	" 5, 1855	1917
A. Gheaves, Lieut. (Junior Grade).....	" 1, 1858	1920
H. Rodman, Ensign.....	" 5, 1859	1921
J. H. Gibbons, Ensign.....	" 7, 1859	1921
W. B. Fletcher, Ensign.....	" 2, 1862	1924
G. C. Boerum, Sailmaker.....	" 4, 1823	1890

None in the Marine Corps.

THE U. S. S. S. Blake arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 31, 1887.

THE ordnance, navigation and equipment building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard took fire on Thursday night, and property to the estimated amount of \$50,000 was destroyed. The fire was confined to the east end of the second and third stories, though the rest of the building was deluged with water and the rooms almost ruined.

THE Secretary of the Navy has approved the recommendation of Chief Constructor Wilson concerning the *Saratoga* and *Jamestown*, and they will go on to the drydock at Norfolk to receive repairs at a cost not to exceed \$2,000 each, for service in Chesapeake Bay until spring, when the *Saratoga* will probably go to Newport and *Jamestown* replace the *St. Louis* at Philadelphia as receiving ship.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 13 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Norfolk, Va. In dry dock at Navy-yard Jan. 4. Crew and officers on board, and ship in commission.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, waiting for supplies. Will leave Norfolk soon for a cruise in West Indies.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York. Rear Admiral Luce has ordered that the vessels of the squadron rendezvous at Hampton Roads June 1.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Passed Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 5, on her winter cruise. Ordered to visit a number of the Windward Islands, call at different ports along the Spanish Main, and then sail for Aspinwall.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Montevideo, Dec. 15.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Montevideo, Dec. 15. Under orders to Gibraltar to join European Station.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Dec. 15.

European Station—R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Left the roadstead at Villefranche Dec. 21 for the U. S. Arrived at Madeira Jan. 5.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. e. s.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France, Dec. 20, where she probably spent Christmas and New Year's.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Apia, Oct. 19, from Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru, to remain.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Sailed from Callao Nov. 6 for San Francisco. Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 31—called at Topolo Bampo en route.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Ordered to sail from Honolulu, Jan. 1, for Yokohama, Japan.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Under orders for Paifu. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Honolulu.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THEETIS, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory, Jr. Left Sitka, Alaska, Dec. 12, 1887. Arrived at Nainme, B. C., Jan. 2, and sailed for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry I. Howison. Is at Honolulu, and to remain.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. Ralph Chandler. Vessel with (+), address, Mail General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Arrived at Kobe Nov. 2. Probably spend the winter visiting the principal Chinese ports.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 17, for Caroline Islands. Would be heard from next at Manila. Latest advices from the station are that the *Essex* has probably reached the Caroline Islands.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Was at San Jose de Guatemala, Dec. 30, en route to the Asiatic Station. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, Jan. 5.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 25. Was to leave there as soon as relieved by the *Palos*, and proceed to Panama.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Was at Chemulpo, Korea, Dec. 1. She will relieve the *Omaha*, and probably remain in Korean waters during the entire winter.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Receiving ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron. Commander F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At the Navy-yard, New York.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va. Put in dry dock for repairs to the extent of \$2,000, to enable her to cruise in Chesapeake Bay this winter. Next summer she will be sent to Coaster's Harbor Island, and will be a stationary practice ship.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at Norfolk Jan. 3, and will proceed to New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At the New York Navy-yard. She will make a tour of the world. She will go by way of the Mediterranean.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Sailed from New York for Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 4. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Jan. 5.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At New York.

The *Nipsic* left the Navy-yard New York on Jan. 5 for a six hours' run in the Sound to test her speed and turning power for the satisfaction of the Board of Inspection, and to see that the vessel was in thorough condition for her long cruise. The *Nipsic* returned to the Yard a little after 6 p. m., Jan. 5.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At New York City.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At New York Navy-yard. Will sail for Pacific station as soon as inspected.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk, Va.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Sustara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Will probably be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station. Repairs have been completed and the vessel is ready for a steam trial.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will not be ready for sea till about June, 1888.

Hartford—Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A NUMBER of the citizens of Chicago, Ill., have presented the officers of the cruiser *Chicago* with an expensive table service of silverware as an expression of their interest in that vessel.

WITH some difficulty the engines of the new composite English ship *Buzzard* were persuaded to work, when they developed 179 revolution per minute and 2,000 h. p., the odd 90 in excess of the contract.

THE *Great Eastern*, which is now lying in the Clyde, has again been sold and purchased by a firm of metal brokers, to be broken up, at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$75,000. The purchase money was \$82,500.

THE sailors on the training ship *Portsmouth* decorated the berth-deck of that vessel handsomely on Christmas and sat down to a big dinner at "eight bells." The sailors on the other vessels also had Christmas dinners, consuming 150 big turkeys among other things.

THE English Admiralty have found it necessary to contradict a report that the ironclad *Hercules*, Capt. C. E. Buckle, R. N., struck a reef at Ferrol, Spain, and was sinking in that harbor. The *Hercules* is stationed at Portland, and she has suffered no injury of any kind.

THERE have been two cases recently of shipwrecked crews saved by taking refuge on lightships—one that of an American vessel off the Massachusetts coast and another that of the British steamer *Brighouse*, of Cardiff, whose crew of fifteen men succeeded in escaping from the foundering vessel to the Seven Stones lightship.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued an order for the U. S. S. *Lancaster*, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, now at Montevideo, to proceed to the Mediterranean for service as flagship of the European station, in place of the *Pensacola*, which has been ordered home. The U. S. S. *Juniata* has been ordered to Yokohama for duty on the Asiatic station, and was to have sailed from Honolulu on Jan. 1.

THE new type of British torpedo boat catcher will be 250 feet in length, with 25 feet beam. They will have engines of about 1,000 horse power, will be capable of driving at a speed of some 22 knots per hour, and will carry quick-firing shell guns. The fore part of the ships will be constructed very much higher than the rest of the vessel, forming a kind of second deck, to prevent her burying herself when plunging through the water. They will necessarily have a good depth of hold, and will be about 9 feet above the loading line.

THE Treasury Department has applied for the use of the Brooklyn Navy-yard to store coal which it proposes to send on from Philadelphia, because of a combination among Boston dealers to compel it to pay an exorbitant price.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

DEC. 30.—Passed Assistant Engineer John F. Bingham, to duty in connection with the machinery of Cruiser No. 4, at Philadelphia.
 DEC. 31.—Pay Inspector James Hoy, to the Richmond.
 Ensign S. E. Woodworth, as inspector of steel, on the 10th January.
 Paymaster James Hoy, to the Richmond.
 Ensign S. E. Woodworth, as Inspector of Steel, on Jan. 10.
 JAN. 3.—Assistant Naval Constructors Joseph J. Woodward and Joseph H. Liddard, to temporary duty in Bureau Construction and Repair.

Detached.

DEC. 31.—Pay Inspector Chas. F. Guild, from the Richmond, ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.
 JAN. 3.—Paymaster G. E. Hendee, from duty on the ironclads at City Point, Va., on Jan. 16, and ordered to duty at Navy-yard, League Island, Feb. 1.
 Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Feb. 1, and to settle accounts; then wait orders.
 Paymaster G. H. Griffin, from Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Jan. 16.
 JAN. 4.—Passed Assistant Paymaster M. C. McDonald, from duty at Naval Academy, Yokohama, Japan, by steamer for San Francisco of Jan. 21.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers, from duty at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, on reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

NOMINATIONS.

JAN. 5.—Chief Engineer George W. Melville, of N. Y., to be Engineer-in-Chief, with the relative rank of Commodore.
 Medical Inspector C. J. Cleborne, to be a Medical Director, Sept. 18, '87, vice Coues, retired.
 Surgeon Wm. Knickerbocker Van Raypen, to be a Medical Inspector, Aug. 18, '87, vice Robinson, retired.
 Surgeon Thos. C. Walton, to be Medical Inspector Sept. 18, '87, vice Cleborne, promoted.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon James R. Waggener, to be a Surgeon, March 18, '87, vice Hugz, retired.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon Thos. H. Streets, to be a Surgeon, May 1, '87, vice Beaumont, deceased.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon Manly H. Simons, to be a Surgeon, Aug. 18, '87, vice Van Raypen, promoted.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd, to be a Surgeon, Sept. 18, '87, vice Walton, promoted.
 Stephen Stuart White, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy.
 James Gaven Field, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy.
 Hatton N. T. Harris, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy.
 Geo. McCaw Pickrell, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy.
 Rand Percy Crandall, of New York, to be an Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy.
 Chas. Franklin Webster, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Barry, to be a Paymaster, Dec. 18, '87, vice Tolfrice, promoted, and Watough retired.
 Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, Feb. 23, '87, vice Barry, promoted, and York dismissed.
 Passed Assistant Engineer Burdett C. Gowing, to be a Chief Engineer, Feb. 15, '87, vice Smith, retired.
 Passed Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, to be a Chief Engineer, Dec. 2, '86, vice Hunt, deceased.
 Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to be a Chief Engineer, July 1, '87, vice Snyder, deceased.
 Passed Assistant Engineer Nathan P. Towne, to be a Chief Engineer, July 3, '87, vice Nicoll, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, U. S. Marine Corps, to be a First Lieutenant, Feb. 25, '87, vice Nicholson, retired.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending Jan. 4, 1888:

George B. Till, ship's writer, attached to the Dale, died Dec. 23, 1887.
 Michael Maloney, carpenter's mate, and Frank Jacobs, quarter gunner, both attached to the U.S.S. Omaha, were drowned in the harbor of Nagasaki, on or about Nov. 26, 1887.

G. O. No. 300.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1887.

In consequence of the delay in printing, for distribution, the blank forms required for use in accordance with Regulation Circular No. 48, the Department has been unable to forward to vessels on foreign stations a supply of such forms in time for use on Jan. 1, 1888. It is therefore ordered that the provisions of said Circular shall not take effect, as to vessels on foreign stations, until Feb. 1, 1888.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. Sailed from Bahia on Dec. 30 for Montevideo. She did not stop at Rio de Janeiro as was intended, she probably reached Montevideo about Jan. 3. Her mail should be addressed to Valparaiso up to Jan. 10, and to Panama up to Feb. 1.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, commanding. At Wood's Hole.
 The Grampus, Capt. J. W. Collins, comdg. At Gloucester, Mass.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department the past week: Paymaster G. E. Hendee, Lt. W. P. Conway, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead, Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, Lt. Comdr. J. F. Merry, P. A. Engr. H. N. Stevenson, Med. Director A. C. Gorgas, Lt. Richardson Clover, Ensign A. P. Niblack.

Med. Insp. MICHAEL BRADLEY, recently detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., is at his old home 233 South 5th street, Philadelphia.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Navy since the date of the last Navy Register, July 1, 1887:

DEATHS.

Chief Engineer W. L. Nicoll, Southampton, L. I., N. Y., July 2, 1887.
 Boatswain Charles Miller, retired, Philadelphia, July 2, 1887.
 Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shafer, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., July 30, 1887.
 Chaplain John D. Bengtson, Nagasaki, Japan, July 31, 1887.
 Mate Harry Setty, Hampton, N. J., July 30, 1887.
 Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven, Boston, Mass., August 28, 1887.
 Rear Admiral Theodore P. Greene, Jaffrey, N. H., August 30, 1887.
 Chief Engineer W. D. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1887.
 Naval Cadet H. B. Close, Sept. 7, 1887.
 Ensign N. S. Mosely, near Oysterville, Wash. T., Sept. 18.
 Pay Director E. T. Duun, retired, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27.
 Commander Wm. Gibson, Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 25.
 Rear Admiral W. A. Nicholson, New York, Oct. 2.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur (killed on railroad in Virginia) Nov. 1.
 Medical Director John Thornley, Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 9.
 Mate Alexander McIntosh, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 9.
 Professor E. A. Roger, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 9.
 Lieutenant Joseph E. Jones, retired, Boston Highlands, Dec. 16.
 Pay Director Robert H. Clark, Milford, Del., Dec. 20.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan, Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 25.

RETIREMENTS.

Gunner T. P. Venable, Aug. 25, 1887.
 Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, Aug. 24.
 Rear Admiral J. L. Davis, Sept. 3.
 Medical Director S. F. Coues, Sept. 17.
 Naval Constructor George R. Boush, Oct. 22.
 Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm, Dec. 1.

RESIGNATIONS.

Assistant Engineer A. T. Wood, July 11, 1887.
 Naval Cadet R. L. P. Coues, Oct. 4.
 Naval Cadet C. H. White, Oct. 7.
 Naval Cadet W. L. Raymond, Oct. 10.
 Assistant Engineer James E. Byrne, Nov. 8.
 Naval Cadet John C. Malone, Nov. 18.
 Naval Cadet Henry W. Rano, Nov. 18.
 Naval Cadet Van Wyck Weaver, Nov. 21.
 Naval Cadet C. S. Merrill, Nov. 28.
 Cadet Engineer I. B. Parsons, Nov. 24.
 Ensign S. Dana Greene, to take effect Feb. 17, 1888.

DISMISSED.

Naval Cadets E. C. Hull and T. S. Webb, dropped, Sept. 26.
 Naval Cadet E. E. Lang, dismissed for hazing, Sept. 27.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

William McKay, Naval Cadet, from June 30.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOIS, MD., Jan. 4, 1888.

ALL afternoon drills have been suspended during the past week and this has made it very agreeable both for cadets and visitors. On Friday and Monday afternoons there were informal hops in the gymnasium, where were well attended, especially the one of Monday, when the room was filled with couples apparently enjoying themselves heartily. On the other afternoons there was music for the cadets only, and on these days the more retiring members attended and danced to their hearts' content. The hop on Saturday evening was a well-attended one, and notwithstanding the fact that it rained all the evening it was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. Mrs. Sampson, wife of Superintendent Sampson, received with Pay Inspector Caswell.

A large number of cadets have paid close attention to their conduct during the past month and have earned the privilege of going on leave when it may be granted. Nearly 50 went away on Saturday and remained until Monday night. Nearly all returned on time, but an ill-fated few missed their trains and will have to account very strictly for their absence after their leave had expired. Their less fortunate classmates who were left in the yard had to amuse themselves by visiting the city of Annapolis. Large numbers attended the theatrical entertainments given at the opera house during the holidays.

The yard was full of callers on New Year's Day, and many cadets seized the opportunity to pay their respects to their friends. Among those who received were Comdr. and Mrs. Sampson, with their daughter, Mrs. Ensign Smith, and Miss Sexton. Comdr. and Mrs. Schouler, with Miss Knapp, Miss Borman, Miss Robinson, and Miss Brooks. Miss Farmer, Mrs. Charles Bartlett, Mrs. Schell, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. MacMillan, and Mrs. Farmer, Chief Engineer Farmer's wife, at Lieut. Comdr. Todd's, Miss Todd, Mrs. Tilley and Mrs. Colahan, with Mrs. Todd. At Pay Inspector Caswell's, Miss Way, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Percy, Miss Harrington and Miss Caswell, with Mrs. Caswell. At Mrs. Colvocoresses, Mrs. Doyle and Miss Snowden. In the city Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Capt. Bartlett, M. C.; Mrs. Capheart and Mrs. Hoff, with Mrs. Holcomb; Miss Fay and Mrs. Pennington, at Prof. Far's; Mrs. MacMillan at Mrs. Worthington's, and Mrs. Dickinson with Mrs. Randall. The calling was pretty generally concluded by 4 o'clock, and all adjourned to the gymnasium in the yard to enjoy the informal hop before mentioned.

A week ago to-day Mrs. Worthington gave a very pleasant musicale at her house in Annapolis; it was largely attended by the officers and their friends. Lieut. Mahan gave an afternoon tea to the 1st class of cadets and young ladies of the Yard. Twenty cadets and as many young ladies spent a very pleasant afternoon and were heartily sorry to leave when the evening study call sounded. Mrs. Schouler assisted Mrs. Mahan in receiving and caring for the guests.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Capt. Bartlett, M. C., gave a reception at her house in the Yard. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Capheart, Mrs. Eyrre and Mrs. Holcomb.

Mrs. Farmer, wife of Chief Engr. Farmer, gave a dinner party to some of her cadet friends and young ladies on Sunday afternoon.

One of the greatest innovations of the year is a recent order from the commandant forming a new "setting up" squad. The battalion has been carefully looked over and 16 members placed under the instruction of Swordmaster Corcoran and his assistants. This includes several cadets holding cadet offices and whose bearing does not satisfy the authorities. Every night at five minutes of seven they assemble at the armory and are drilled for 35 minutes. It is undoubtedly a good movement and will benefit the Academy in the future, if it does not before the coming graduation.

Among the visitors in the Yard during the holidays were Miss Caxton, of Montreal, with Miss Sampson, at Comdr. Sampson's; Miss Knapp, Miss Robinson and Miss Brooks, at Comdr. Schouler's; Miss Borman, at Mrs. Lieut. Mahan's; Miss Todd, the niece of Lieut. Comdr. Todd, the guest of Mrs. Todd, and Miss Caswell and Miss Farmer with their parents.

Miss Caswell will return to her school in New York City to-day. Her visit has not been a long, but ought to have been a pleasant one, if popularity with the cadets is a criterion.

In the midst of all the gaiety of the holidays, the examination marks for all classes were posted. The usual number are unsatisfactory. Several cadets are on the Senate, deprived of all privileges, most of them for repeated use of tobacco.

NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says: "There is some prospect of a stir-up in the Navy Department before long that may show that Secretary Whitney has had some grounds for suspicion regarding the dealings of his bureaus under former Administrations, and which were perhaps continued to some extent after he took charge. He not long ago detailed several clerks to go over the bureau books. They got as far as the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and there they stuck. It was discovered that the affairs of the bureau had been conducted in an exceedingly loose manner. Appropriations for the same purpose were made in several bills, and double and even triple allowances were in many instances secured. The appropriations for stationery, in the opinion of the investigators, give good reason to suppose that the bureau officers of several years ago have well stocked libraries at their residences. These findings of the detailed clerks soon had their effect on the Secretary. He removed Chief Clerk Smith from the bureau, fearing that he handicapped the investigation. He has taken still another move in the case, which indicates a desire to dig deeper into the old transactions of the bureau. This move was an offer of the chief clerkship to Mr. Julius J. Feeks, now employed on Staten Island by the Agricultural Department. Mr. Feeks not long ago resigned a place as chief clerk of the Construction Department of the New York Navy-yard. He is a man of executive ability and a good Democrat. The Secretary has confidence in Mr. Feeks. If he accepts the office, he and Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Whitney's new private secretary, will work together."

STEEL FOR THE CHARLESTON.

REGARDING the reported discovery of grave defects in the steel intended to be used in the construction of the cruiser Charleston at San Francisco, and the snapping of several heavy deck beams during an attempt to slightly bend them, as mentioned in Washington despatches, the Atlas publishes an interview with Geo. W. Prescott, president of the Union Iron Works, in which he said: "I have heard of no accident of that kind at our shipyards. The steel used in the construction of the Charleston has all successfully stood Government tests. There is a corps of Government officials here who superintend and inspect all the work done on the cruiser. I do not think there is any foundation for the report. It would not have been surprising if some of the steel showed a slight defect while being worked, but that could not be considered as a very startling feature. The steel for the deck beams was manufactured by Andrew Carnegie, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was thoroughly tested right there at the works. All the material made here, such as wrought iron, cast iron and steel is also severely tested by Lieut. Gilmore, the local inspector. The steel now being put into the Charleston is of as good a quality as was ever put into a vessel."

Concerning the work on the Charleston, Mr. Prescott said satisfactory progress was being made, but the men are behind time on account of the delay in getting sufficient material from the East. The vessel will probably be launched in February instead of January, as expected.

The facts in this case, as we learn from authoritative source, are as follows: Four of the steel deck beams received from the East for that vessel had been subjected to the usual treatment previous to being fitted in place by the punching of bolt-holes, etc., but in the course of the work of adjustment it became necessary to bend the beams slightly in a horizontal direction at right angles to the axis of the beam, when to the surprise of the superintending constructor fractures appeared in the flanges which had been punched with holes. Experiment demonstrated the fact that in every direction except that from which a normal stress was applied, the same weakness manifested itself, but on applying a load greatly in excess of the requirements vertically from the top, that is in the direction the beams were intended to be loaded no appearance of weakness or disposition to fracture manifested itself, and but for the application of a strain such a could only occur in the case of a ship aground, or under other abnormal circumstances, these beams would have been regarded, and rightly, as being fully up to the requirements. Test pieces cut from the damaged beams at the Union Iron Works complied with the rigid terms of the contract in every particular, corresponding with the reports received from the inspection officers at the rolling mills, where the beams were manufactured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Nearly 32 years after the Treaty of Paris was signed, Mr. Kingslake gives us his seventh and eighth volumes of "The Invasion of the Crimea," thus completing the work he undertook by bridging his history down to the death of Lord Raglan, on June 28, 1855. An intimation is given that the history is to be continued by other hands than Mr. Kingslake's. The seventh volume commences with the 6th Nov., the morning of Inkerman, and brings us down to the resignation by Canrobert of the command of the French Army. The last chapter deals with the attitude of Austria and Prussia, and the political aspects of the war, and demonstrates how loyally Austria behaved throughout the negotiations for peace, and how Louis Napoleon's desire to stand well with his army frustrated the efforts of the conference held at Vienna to bring about a peace in April, 1855.

Mr. Godfrey Lynet Carden, U. S. Revenue Marine, formerly Naval cadet, U. S. Navy, contributes to the "Criterion Magazine," of Cincinnati, for December an article on the French defence of the German frontier in which he concludes as follows: "To-day the armies of France are well equipped, the condition of the line excellent, the esprit de corps glorious, and the frontier defence nearly impregnable. France is prepared and ready for war, and depend upon it, she will regain Alsace and Lorraine or forever be crushed as a military power."

Messrs. John Church and Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, general music dealers and publishers, have issued a very handsome musical catalogue in which the chief musical events of the past two hundred years are noted under the date at which they occurred and the names of the great musicians are given under the days of the month on which they were born. The Pope Manufacturing Company have published a calendar in which each recurring day brings a reminder of the virtues of bicycling and tricycling.

A new journal makes its appearance this year in Florence, Italy, under the title of "Il Corriere Spirituale. Rivista Mensile Scientifica Della Spiritalita." It is under the conduct of "Dall' esploratore e dignitario Giovanni Sicuti."

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The opinion of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance
that the accident to the 10-in. gun which was re-
cently reported as of no consequence, does not ap-
pear to have been correct. It is now ascertained
that the sticking of the breech-lock, which was the
cause of the trouble, was a more serious accident
than the Ordnance Office supposed. Although the
block has been in the gun about three weeks, and
every effort has been made to remove it without in-
jury to the gun, it is still there, as fast as ever.
While the gun is not spoiled, it is probable that the
block, which cost about \$1,000, will be unfit for use
after removal. The accident is ascribed to the over-
eagerness on the part of an inexperienced fore-
man at the yard, who gave the orders to an under
workman, who has been discharged.

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beginning there arose a large demand and sale for it,
which has ever increased until, after generations have
passed, its popularity has become world-wide. The
name of this celebrated remedy is

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of need, commendation is unnecessary. But to those who
have not used them and have no knowledge of their won-
derful virtues, we now invite attention.

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the great praise bestowed upon them by high authorities
renders it unnecessary, even distasteful, to extol their
merits beyond plain, unvarnished statements.

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PILLS," and should ask for them of their druggist, and if
he has not got them, insist that he should order them, espe-
cially for themselves, from any wholesale dealer, of whom
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ARMYNAVY.

In a speech at the 57th anniversary of the Licensed
Victuallers' Protective Society, London, Colonel the
Hon. W. H. Allsopp, of the Worcester militia,
M. P., said: "Are we not living in a fool's para-
dise if we fancy we are before other nations in arm-
ing our infantry with the best possible weapon?
The deadly precision of small arms makes the rifle
assume the premier role in modern warfare. The
Government is now thinking of adopting a maga-
zine rifle, a rifle that John Chinaman used with
some success against the French at the battle of
Lang Son, more than three years ago. This rifle
that I speak of will make as good shooting at 1,000
yards as the present Martini makes at 600, and a sol-
dier can carry 66 more rounds. (Hear, hear.) Our
army is small, but this paucity of numbers must be
counteracted by skill in marksmanship. It is of all
things desirable that our soldiers should excel with
the rifle, and be encouraged to rival the achieve-
ments of the archers of old." The Worcester Echo
adds to its report of the speech this note: "The Lee
Magazine Rifle is the rifle to which Colonel Allsopp
referred. It has a detachable magazine, and can act
as a single loader." The London papers of this week
announce the official adoption of the Lee for the
British Service.

There has been a great demand for the annual
report of Chief Constructor Wilson since it became
known that it contained a thorough description, in-
cluding illustrations, of all the new vessels now
built building, and authorized by law. The report
is now ready for distribution.

A RUSSIAN SPY IN INDIA.

For a number of years the New York Sun has
been accustomed to devote a good deal of attention
to one "Mme. Blavatsky" and a "Colonel Olcott,"
who were supposed to be occupied in establishing
the theosophical religion upon which the woman,
Blavatsky, claimed a sort of patent as its in-
ventor in 1875. Now the Sun concludes that the
pretence of theosophical research with which Bla-
vatsky and Olcott have amused it and others, was
a mere cover for more worldly and practical designs.
The wonder has always been how these two impe-
cunious individuals were able to maintain them-
selves and an organization which involved expenses
of one sort and another, including the publication
of a newspaper. It appears that Blavatsky has
really been engaged in the furtherance of Russian
interests in India and elsewhere. This object she
has pursued with the most extraordinary diligence
and after the most remarkable methods through
thirteen or fourteen years, and her invention of
theosophy, of Koot Hoomi, the "astral forms," the
miraculous letters, and all, has simply been a part
of the scheme of this wonderful woman for fur-
thering the ends of Russia. This is the conclusion
of Mr. Hodgson, who went to India as a member of
a commission of investigation appointed by the
London Society of Physical Research which concerns
itself with such investigation. Colonel Olcott is
presented in the report of the committee in the
light of a fool rather than a knave, and Mr. Hodg-
son regards him as merely the dupe of Mme. Bla-
vatsky, or, as she called him to one Mme. Coulomb,
the chief of her "domestic imbecile" and "fam-
iliar muffs," and her "psychologized baby."

This conclusion is hardly reconcilable with the
fact that Olcott was during our civil war a shrewd
detective in the employ of the United States Gov-
ernment, occupied, among other things, with an
investigation of the plot which resulted in the
assassination of President Lincoln. It is much
more likely that he and Madame Blavatsky were
playing a part together, and were jointly in the pay
of the Russians. Indeed, Olcott is described as
writing from New York in 1878 to a Hindu, italiciz-
ing his words: "While we have no political de-
signs, you will need no hint to understand that our
sympathies are with all those who are deprived of
the right of governing their own lands for them-
selves. I need say no more." Mme. Blavatsky
also wrote to the same person and with the same
suggestiveness. Other manuscripts of hers indicate
that she was bitterly opposed to the British domina-
tion in India, of which she speaks as a "curse to
every land it fastens itself upon." In one of them
she says very significantly that her military country-
men must be ready for "the approaching act of the
Eastern drama," which "is to be the last and de-
cisive one," and that "to sit idle now, when every
one has to be busily preparing, is the highest of
crimes, a treason to their country and their Czar."

There may be some measure of patriotic purpose
in Madame Blavatsky's undertaking, for she is a
Russian by birth, the daughter of Colonel Hahn of
the Russian Horse Artillery and "quondam widow"
of General Blavatsky, who was Governor of Erivan
in Armenia during the Crimean war and for many
years. Her story that she was for seven years in
Thibet is discredited for good reasons, but Mr.
Hodgson traces her to Egypt, where in 1872 she
made an unsuccessful effort to start a spiritualistic
society, and went through experiences which her
letters to Mme. Coulomb show, that she feared to
have known. Afterward she spent eight months in
India, when she came to this country, and
here, in 1875, got up the Theosophical
Society with the aid of Colonel Olcott.
"If," says the Sun, "this theory of Mme. Blavat-
sky's theosophical imposture be sound, and it is
undoubtedly the most probable and the most rea-
sonable, she is one of the greatest and most success-
ful of impostors of all times, and she has well
earned her pay as a Russian spy and secret agent.
Even to-day, despite her exposure, she is revered
as a seeress by many ordinarily intelligent men and
women in England and in this country—more par-
ticularly in Boston, where it has become a fash-
ionable fad. Here, then, would have been a remark-
able career at any period, but that she should have

been able to achieve success so great and widespread in this age of skepticism is astonishing."

The theosophy which she was supposed to teach was a hodge podge of Brahminism, Buddhism, spiritualism and necromancy, particularly seductive to a certain type of intellect and all resting on the claim of its founders to superhuman knowledge and illumination. There are no people so easily duped by pretentious humbug as those whose pride of intelligence lifts them above the level of accepted beliefs. They are perpetually realizing the experience of the Oriental who readily accepted the travellers' stories of encounters with all sorts of impossible creatures and did not question his credibility until he finally described an actual experience where he saw men at the North walking in the winter upon solid water.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BEFORE COURTS.

In our last issue we commented at some length on a recent War Department order, which directs that Judges-Advocate shall, before the trial of an enlisted man, make it their duty to advise him as to his legal right to testify in his own defence. There is another point, closely connected with this, upon which a word or two should be said in the interest of ignorant or frightened prisoners. It not unfrequently happens that a soldier on trial declines to testify under oath and prefers to read, or submit to the court without reading, an *unsworn* "statement." This may very likely be, in many cases, done by the man because he has no effective defence to offer, dares not swear to a tissue of lies, and fears exposure by cross-examination; while he has no ill consequences to apprehend from falsehoods told in a prepared "statement;" prepared, in perhaps the majority of cases, by some better educated comrade, and the imaginary details of which the prisoner cannot trust his memory to adhere to under examination.

But the cases are not a few in which the prisoner has a straight and truthful story to tell to the court, but, having carefully written it down in advance of his trial, is reluctant to renounce it for an oral narration of his defence, lest weakness of memory, the influence of anxiety, or the confusion of mind occasioned by the presence as his judges of a dozen uniformed officers, whom he has been trained to regard as of a different and superior creation, should deprive him of the benefit he hopes to receive from the clearness and consecutiveness of his "statement," and give him, against his will and without his fault, the false appearance of guilt.

This should not be. The prisoner should not only be instructed in his right to testify, but should be informed, too, that he may make his written statement legal testimony, by previously taking the customary oath to tell the truth and then using his paper as a refresher to his memory at his trial. As by so doing he submits himself to the test of cross-examination, by which every misstatement read by him will be exposed, there exists no legal objection to the course proposed; and the party on trial thus secures the advantages not only of a carefully written defence, but of sworn testimony at the trial as well. Judge Advocates should see that a prisoner is not tried in ignorance of the well-known principle of evidence, that a witness may refresh his memory from a written instrument, provided that after inspecting it he can speak to the facts from his recollection. It is not necessary that the writing shall have been made by the party himself, nor is it necessary that the writing so used shall be itself admissible as evidence. If any portion of the paper is argument, and not a recital of facts, to which only a witness can properly testify, the court will have no difficulty in discriminating and in determining to what part to give credence as matter of sworn fact, and what part to treat as reasoning merely.

The recent trial trip of the *Chicago* brings to mind the discussions so frequent of late in foreign journals on the subject of machinery trials, the measured mile, and "as to how the best possible results are to be obtained in testing new vessels. The question is not alone one of correct mechanical design. Practical experience of various kinds influences the result—such as the knowledge of the men who have the firing to do, and whose business it is

to keep up the proper pressure of steam and to regulate the draught and the amount of water to be carried. Picking up two or three firemen from several different vessels and bringing them together to run machinery which is to develop a certain horse-power, does not seem well calculated to secure the most efficient working of the engines. The men allowed the Navy are too few in number to admit of keeping a force on hand aboard of a receiving ship whose sole duty is to run ships' engines on their trial trips, as has been proposed in other countries. Even were there men enough, this plan would hardly answer. Men should be kept constantly in practice, and to do this there should be a force under instruction in the new vessels on the home station, in excess of the regular complement allowed. These men will be available not only for the trial trip of the newly finished vessel, but they might form part of her permanent crew. Trained under the Naval Engineers and accustomed to the routine aboard of a man of war, they would be more likely to get the best results from the new high speed engines than a gang of men picked up and brought together for the occasion, after spending weeks or months in idleness aboard of a receiving vessel.

The entire engineer's force of the home squadron cruiser could be detailed for the trial trip of the new vessel, and should the number be insufficient, they would at least form a nucleus of intelligent, disciplined men, used to acting in concert. Around them could be gathered extra hands who would very quickly fall into line under the direction and example of the well-drilled force. The trial trip finished, the men detailed should remain with the new vessel, the others returning to the cruiser, whose engineers' force should at once be filled up to the former number, and the instruction proceeded with as before. How can we better employ our home vessels than as schools of practical instruction, and where can we find better instructors for our engineers' force than the officers under whom they are to serve? Even after all the instruction and drilling possible, it is very probable that the best results would not be attained until crew and vessel had been some months together and the different parts of the machinery had been made to run smoothly. But the start will be made under more favorable auspices than where green hands form the larger part of the force.

RECENT DEATHS.

A VETERAN OFFICER of the Army for whom we have always had the highest admiration—Brerret Brigadier-General Edmund Brooke Alexander, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, died January 3, at Washington, D. C. at the residence of his son in law, Colonel G. Norman Lieber, Acting Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army. General Alexander was born in Virginia, and entered West Point (from Kentucky) in 1818, was graduated in 1823, and promoted to the 3d U. S. Infantry. He served for some years on the frontier, and in 1838 was promoted Captain and appointed an Assistant Quartermaster on the staff. He served in the Mexican war, and for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo was brevetted Major, and Lieutenant Colonel for Contreras and Churubusco. At Cerro Gordo he led a charge of his regiment up the long and difficult slope under a tremendous fire, carrying the enemy's breastworks with the 1st Artillery and 7th Infantry at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Scott, in his report, after describing the assault, concluded by awarding the "highest praise" to Capt. Alexander, his officers and men for this "brilliant service." After the close of the Mexican war Capt. Alexander served in New Mexico until his promotion to a Majority in the 8th Infantry. In 1855, upon the increase of the military establishment, Major Alexander was selected by the President for one of the new Colonies (10th Infantry), jumping the intermediate grade of Lieutenant Colonel. In congratulating him upon his promotion, which was made unsolicited by and unknown to its recipient, President Pierce added his personal assurance that the selection was based upon the character of his record alone. The outbreak of the rebellion found him in command of Fort Laramie. That crisis brought with it a period of official injustice and professional mortification which remained a source of grief and pain to the day of his death. Although at that time 58 years of age, with a record of 37 years of continuous and brilliant service and a Virginian by birth, he was eager to prove his devotion to the cause of the Union. The suspicion of a traitor's birth, however,

thorities at Washington, caused him to be kept inactive at remote frontier stations, where he chafed under the duties of chief mustering officer, for the faithful and active performance of which he received the brevet of brigadier-general. He was retired in 1872, at the age of 70, after 49 years of continuous service. He leaves two sons, officers of the Medical Corps of the Army (C. T. and R. H. Alexander), and three married daughters.

The funeral took place on Thursday from Colonel Lieber's residence and was largely attended by the officers residing in Washington, prominent citizens, etc. The artillery sergeants at Washington Barracks acted as body bearers. The remains were placed in a vault in Rock Creek Cemetery, where they will remain till spring, when they will be taken to St. Paul for final interment.

GENERAL ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, who died in Baltimore, Jan. 2, was born in 1802, entered West Point in 1818, was graduated in 1822, and promoted 2d Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Art. He resigned in 1832, and from that time forward was actively engaged in railroad engineering until the war broke out when he espoused the southern cause, and attained the rank of Major-General in the Confederate Army, in which he rendered most conspicuous and gallant service. Justice Trimble, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was a great-uncle of the deceased. General Trimble was married twice. His first wife was Maria Cattell Prestman, daughter of George Prestman, of Charleston, S. C. She died in 1855, leaving two sons, Major David C. Trimble, of Wye House, Talbot County, Md., and Wm. P. Trimble, residing near Edgewood Station, Harford County, Md. Gen. Trimble's second wife was Ann Ferguson Prestman, sister of the first. She died in 1873, leaving no children.

JUDGE JOEL PARKER, New Jersey's War Governor, died suddenly in Philadelphia Jan. 1. Gov. Green, in an official announcement of the death, says: "That he was the only citizen of the State who has been elected twice Governor by its people, identified with the military as a Maj.-Gen., once occupying a position of Attorney General, and at the time of death a Justice of the Supreme Court, are evidences of the esteem and confidence in which he was held and to the last enjoyed. He administered the affairs of the State during some of the most trying times of the late war with ability, firmness, and prudence, and to the loyal integrity of the Union, and yet always maintaining the rights and dignity of the State and its institutions. His foresight established a method for the settlement of the war debt without burden to the people."

P. A. ASST. PAYMASTER WM. C. MCGOWAN, U. S. N., whose death on Christmas Day at Elizabeth, N. J., has already been announced, was born on Oct. 14, 1845, and the larger portion of his naval service was passed on the North Atlantic coast with the exception of a brief time while attached to the store-ship *Onward* at Callao, Peru. His last tour of sea duty was while attached to the U. S. S. *Albatross* on the home station, this service coming to an end on May 9, 1885, by his detachment and leave of absence until September of the same year.

MRS. CATHARINE LOUISA MILHAU, daughter of the late John Manning, of New York City, and wife of Gen. J. J. Milhau, late surgeon, U. S. Army, died Jan. 4 at her residence, No. 41 Lafayette place. Mrs. Milhau was a devout Christian and noted for her many works of charity and benevolence.

MRS. NANNIE WOODRUFF WARWICK, wife of Lieut. O. B. Warwick, 18th U. S. Inf., died at Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 27. Lieut. Warwick has been at Huntsville on leave for some time past on account of his wife's health, but will now soon return to Fort Riley, Kan.

COLONEL THEODORE HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Penn., died last week, aged 61 years. His son, Lieut. Col. Chas. E. Hyatt, vice-president of the Academy, will continue the school.

GENERAL DANIEL MCGOWAN, a veteran of the War of 1812, died in Warren County, Mo., Dec. 13, aged 93. He had forty-three grandchildren, fifty great-grandchildren, and thirteen great great-grandchildren.

MRS. ADELIE WOLVERTON, the oldest resident of Vincennes, Ind., died Dec. 23, at the age of 88. Mrs. Wolverson leaves an only daughter, Mrs. Pamela Usher, mother of Lieut. N. R. Usher, U. S. Navy.

DR. WARNER CLEVELAND, a cousin of President Cleveland, who died in New York City Dec. 31, 1857, served with ability during the war as a surgeon of volunteers.

CAPTAIN WM. C. GRAHAM, of Brooklyn, who died a few days ago at Galveston, Texas, served as mate in the U. S. Navy from December, 1861, to October, 1863.

The funeral services over the late Gov. Marquette, of Missouri, took place Dec. 31, and the body was interred in the State cemetery with military honors.

We regret to note the recent death of a daughter of Lieut. N. H. Barnes, U. S. Navy, a child of nearly four years of age.

SENATOR HEARST, in support of a bill he has introduced to increase the pensions of the soldiers of the war of 1812 from \$5 to \$25 per month, submits statistics showing that while the number of veterans of that war is only 1,000, the number of widows of soldiers of 1812 is 11,831. This is accounted for on the theory that the veterans after the war was ended, and when they had passed the meridian of life, married young women. Hence the large number of surviving widows. In 1873 the pensions paid to veterans of 1812 amounted to \$2,003,600, while for the current year it will reach only \$165,000. In five years, at that rate of mortality, but few of them will be alive, and Senator Hearst thinks as the number is so small, and as it includes only broken down old soldiers, the pension ought to be increased.

THE Russian Government will, it is reported, shortly send to Washington, as an attaché to its embassy in the United States, an engineer officer, whose duties will be to announce, at the earliest moment, to the home government, all important scientific and technical discoveries and enterprises, similar appointments to all of its other foreign legations. This is the first instance where an engineer officer has been selected for such duty. The governments now having military and naval representatives attached to their legations here are: Argentine Republic—Mr. Juan Attwell, naval charge; China—Messrs. Chun Kut Sing and Ma Wang Yuan, military attaches; France—Major Lottin, military attaché; Great Britain—Capt. W. H. C. Donville, naval attaché; Japan—Lieutenant Makoto Saito, naval attaché.

A DESPATCH from San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 5, announces that Col. Alexander Chambers, commanding the 4th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., died in that city Wednesday, Jan. 4, of pleuro-pneumonia. Col. Chambers was a native of New York and was graduated from West Point in 1853. We reserve a fuller notice of him for another week.

2d LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD has left Washington for New York. He is stopping at 42 E. 10th st.

2d LIEUTENANT L. W. CORNISH, 5th Cavalry, has gone from Boston, Mass., to Stamford, Conn. He is still on leave.

CAPTAIN T. J. GREGG, 2d Cavalry, has left Pittsburgh, Pa., for San Francisco, Cal.

CAPTAIN T. C. LERO, 10th Cavalry, on leave from Fort Grant, Ariz., has arrived at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN H. J. NOLAN, 7th Cavalry, is at the St. James Hotel, N. Y. City, on leave from Fort Meade, Dakota.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 1st Cavalry, lately at Hot Springs, Ark., on leave, has gone to Clarkdale, Mississippi.

CAPTAIN W. M. WALLACE, 6th Cavalry, is at Orange, N. J., on leave from Fort Bayard, N. M.

CAPTAIN S. L. WOODWARD, 10th Cavalry, is at Paduca, Ky., on leave from Fort Verde, Ariz.

2d LIEUTENANT J. W. BENTON is at Springfield, Mass., on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb.

ENSIGN LORENZO SEMPLE, lately detached from the *Marion*, is at his home in Montgomery, Ala.

LIEUT. COMDR. GEO. B. LIVINGSTON has been stopping at 136 Pearl street, N. Y., since detached from the Naval War College.

CHAPLAIN ALFRED LEE ROYCE, recently detached from the Boston Navy-yard, is living at 81 Chestnut street, Boston, Mass.

ASST. ENGR. R. I. REID, lately detached from the *McArthur*, is at his home in Erie, Pa.

ENSIGN LEROY M. GARRETT has arrived at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, where he is undergoing treatment. He was lately detached from the *Adams*.

LIEUT. RICHARD CLOVER, lately on torpedo instructions, was in Washington this week from the 5th Avenue Hotel, N. Y., where he is stopping pending orders.

THE status of the long delayed court-martial cases of Lieut. E. H. Taunt, U. S. N., and of Lieut. H. C. Fisher, U. S. M. C., remains unchanged, no action having as yet been taken in either case.

THE Court of Claims has dismissed the claim of Horace E. Mullan, late U. S. Navy, for restoration, on the ground that his dismissal was illegal, the Court-martial which tried him being improperly constituted.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department during the past ten days: Major John P. Hawkins, Sub. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art.; Major James Gillies, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; Major D. P. Heap, Engineers; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav.; Capt. Wm. Thompson, retired; 1st Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marion P. Mears, 1st Inf.; Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; Major E. R. Warner, retired; 1st Lieut. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Corson, Jr., 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf.

LEAVES extended 2d Lieut. Cornish, 5th Cav., one month; 1st Lieut. Geo. B. Walker, 6th Inf., two months; Capt. John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf., ten days.

THE *Yantic* was put to sea from Norfolk Jan. 4, at daybreak, and her cruise will be as follows: Barbados, Jan. 15; Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 23; Curacao Island, Feb. 15; Apilwall, March 5; Havana, April 5; Key West, April 23, and then home again. The *Ossipee* will follow about the 15th.

IN experiments illustrating the explosive force of dynamite recently carried on at Arigu, France, it has been proved that an explosion may be brought about by the shock of a revolver bullet or by the discharge of a primed petard, placed at some hundreds of metres from a cartridge. Further experiments will take place on the Rhone to test the force of the explosion of dynamite in water.

THE 47th Regt., N. Y., Col. E. F. Gaylor, assembled at the armory in Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Jan. 5, and were reviewed by Gen. James McLeer. The command made a very handsome appearance, and were complimented very justly by the reviewing officer. After the review the marksmen's badges were presented by Major Geo. L. Fox, Inspector of Rifle Practice, to the 135 men who had earned them. Dress parade closed the military proceedings, and a very delightful band concert, followed by dancing, kept the visitors till a late hour.

THE first promenade concert given by the 12th Regiment will take place at the armory, 61st street and 9th avenue, Thursday evening, Jan. 12. The music will be by Leibold's Band. Dancing will begin at 10.30.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Captain Asa P. Blunt, Asst. Quartermaster, has entered upon duty as Post Quartermaster at Boston, Mass., office, 159 High street. (G. O. 2, Div. Atl., Jan. 6.)

Asst. Surg. W. B. Baulister, from Fort Lowell, A. T., to Wingate, N. M. Sick leave further extended Capt. H. P. Perrine, 6th Cav., for six months. Leave granted Capt. Thos. F. Tobey, 14th Inf., for six months. Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf., now on leave, will conduct detachment of recruits for 3d to Dept. Texas from New York City. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 5.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. W. H. Wassell 9th Inf., is accepted, to take effect Jan. 31. Captain Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art., having been found incapacitated, is ordered home. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

THE U. S. S. CHICAGO.

(FROM ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Dec. 31, 1887.)

Throughout the trial the engines worked so smoothly that their being in motion was hardly noticeable from the decks above. The result test proves conclusively that while its type will not probably be adopted for future vessels of war, that many of the difficulties and objections urged against it were imaginary.

I most decidedly object to that part of the quotation which I have italicized. It is unwarranted by the facts and contrary to the results of the trial.

The design of the engines of the *Chicago* are a modification of plans previously made by me for 4-cylinder or quadruple expansion engines, the result of personal experience gained abroad in a professional employment, in charge of the most improved engines from eminent builders and designers.

It was impossible at the time to have had accepted by the Advisory Board designs for quadruple engines, the question of boilers to withstand very high pressures had not then been answered affirmatively, "partook of the nature of experiment."

Vertical cylinders are preferable to the horizontal, and this style of engines with two cylinders to each working beam, using the steam through all the cylinders of a double engine (quadruple expansion), will develop twice the horse power of the *Chicago* upon the same weight and space of her machinery and boilers.

And just a word for the single disc poppet-valves which are only delayed in their application; their use will become a necessity for the higher pressure expansive engines of the near future.

I am under many obligations for this space in your widely circulated journal, enabling me to have my say to its numerous readers after some years of adverse criticism by engineering journals.

MILERS CORVELL.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

MESSRS. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, A. Vanderbilt, W. A. W. Stewart, James Parker, J. W. Miller, E. A. Olcott and Capt. Henry Erben, U. S. N., the sub-committee appointed by the General Committee, acting under the instructions of the meeting called Oct. 1 last, to take steps to form a Naval Reserve, met Tuesday evening last to formulate a report which is to include the plan of formation of the Mercantile Marine Service and the Yachts' Volunteer Service. Two papers were prepared which will be submitted to Mr. Whitthorne as the expression of the views of the representative men interested in this enterprise. Mr. Whitthorne will be in New York at the end of the week to meet the gentlemen of the General Committee and then it is proposed to call a meeting at the Maritime Exchange or some suitable place to approve (or disapprove) of the action of the committee, as well as to meet Mr. Whitthorne before he returns to present his bill.

The action of the sub-committee representing the yachting interests was published in the JOURNAL of Dec. 24.

The General Committee is composed of representatives of the several classes of ex-Volunteer Navy officers, ex-Regular Navy officers, the mercantile marine and the yachtmen.

Mr. Whitthorne on Wednesday introduced his bill. It provides in substance for giving ship-owners who conform to the conditions concerning the adoption of their vessels to Naval use a Government subsidy of 30 cents a ton for each mile travelled.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN SELFRIDGE.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in deciding to order a Court-martial for the trial of Capt. T. O. Selfridge as a result of the investigations by the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the accidental killing of certain Japanese by the bursting of shells fired from Captain Selfridge's vessel, makes the following explanation of the case in a memorandum issued from the Navy Department Jan. 3:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1888.

The circumstances of this case have borne most severely upon Captain Selfridge. He was detached from his ship by the Admiral and ordered home for wilful violation of law and for wilful disregard of the safety and the lives of others. A Court of Inquiry has exonerated him from the graver part of this charge. The court finds that he was guilty of culpable negligence but not of any wilful misconduct.

He held his target practice where he should not have held it, and was negligent in the manner of conducting it. He supposed himself to have taken all necessary precautions against endangering life, but in fact had not done so. Shells were left unexploded upon Japanese soil, and the handling of one by innocent persons caused the death of several and the serious injury of others.

The time of flight of the shells also implied negligence on the part of the commanding officer.

By the usage of the Service, Captain Selfridge is entitled to a Court-martial to enable him to controvert the alleged facts, and to give him the benefit of the judgment of his brother officers upon his acts.

As the facts are already substantially established, the trial will probably be a matter of form, and, considering the punishment already borne by this meritorious and usually cautious officer, it should be considered without delay upon his return, and with due regard to the severe humiliation and suffering to which he has been already subjected.

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, Ord. Dept., is in Washington this week as a witness before the Court of Claims in the cases of Mr. Morse, who has a claim against the Government for the use of the Morse shell, and Gen. Berdan, who is making one last attempt to obtain royalty on the Springfield rifles used by the Government prior to the expiration of the patent on the gun.

URGENCY DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

URGENCY deficiency estimates have been submitted to Congress to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the War Department for the current fiscal year as follows:

Salaries—Office of Surgeon General, \$2,470; mileage to Army officers, \$40,308.76.

Expenses Signal Service, including observations and report of storms, maintenance of military telegraph lines, etc., \$14,174.75.

Engineer Department—Salaries and travelling expenses Mississippi River Commission, expenses for surveys, etc., \$27,000.

The following official explanation is given of the deficiency in the Army mileage account:

Note.—This deficiency is due to the fact that the burden of transportation of officers travelling under orders contemplating mileage was, by operation of G. O. No. 50, C. S., cast upon the appropriation for payment of mileage for the reason that Congress, although it cut down the appropriation from \$130,000 for the previous fiscal year to \$85,000 for the current year, and added new legislation looking to the transportation of officers by the Quartermaster's Department, failed to make an appropriation in specific terms for the use of that department for that purpose. The amount asked for (\$40,308.76) is based upon the number of miles travelled during the past fiscal year and the disbursements for the same purpose during the first four months of the current year. It is hoped that the early attention of Congress will be invited to this deficiency, as the amount now available for payment of officers' mileage accounts will be exhausted about Dec. 31, 1887, and much hardship will fall upon the officers to whom prompt settlement cannot be made for money expended from their private means to execute public business.

(From London Engineering.)

AMERICANS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE news that the Americans have at last succeeded in getting a footing in the Sandwich Islands, will have taken most people by surprise, for though it is well known that for many years our cousins have been working with this object, the general feeling of the inhabitants of the islands was so much averse to the idea that it seemed improbable that they would accomplish their object. The kingdom of Hawaii is, as is pretty well known, under the combined protection of England, France, and the United States, meaning that these three powers have guaranteed the integrity of the kingdom. Some years ago a reciprocity treaty was concluded with the United States by which free trade was established between the two countries. The time for the renewal of this treaty appears to have been taken advantage of by the United States to urge that the arrangement is one-sided, and that the Hawaiians are very much greater gainers by it than the Americans. So says our cousin, "Just to show that we mean to do the right thing by you, you turn over Pearl Harbor to us *pro tem*, and we'll dredge it out and make a coaling and refitting station of it."

This comes from Honolulu, and is the general idea there, for the cession of Pearl Harbor, though generally known, is not yet officially announced. However, it matters little what the details are; the broad fact remains that America has established herself in the Sandwich Islands, and that for the future theirs will be the influence that will be paramount. Before discussing the effect this may have, let us briefly refer to the map. The island of Oahu, though not the largest, is the most important of the eight constituting the Sandwich Islands. In it is situated the capital, Honolulu, and six miles to the westward of this town is the magnificent, though at present useless, Pearl Harbor. Look at the map showing Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, and by reference to it you will see that the latter is a perfectly land-locked harbor, capable of holding pretty well all the fleets in the world, with lots of water, but unfortunately with a bar which at present prevents any use being made of this magnificent lagoon. As can be seen, the work required is not very great—deepening a passage from 1½ to say five fathoms over a distance of from 200 to 400 yards. With suitable plant the whole thing can be done in a month, and doubtless, now that the Americans have got the lease, they will set to work with their usual energy.

Now for a glance at the position of the island as regards trade route. Take Black's Atlas, or any other one that happens to be convenient, and note what a splendid position the island maintains as a stepping-stone between San Francisco and pretty nearly everywhere on the Asiatic and Australian coasts. It is small wonder they wish to get hold of it.

Now turn to ourselves and see what use it would be to us. It might be useful between Victoria and Vancouver, but there the matter ends. We have absolutely no trade with the Sandwich Islands, the distance from England prevents that with the mother country, while the same thing tells powerfully for the American coast as opposed to British Columbia. In fact, if we did have it, it would be only a source of weakness. Geographically and politically it is right that America should have a preponderating influence in these islands. As far as can be seen at present, they are going to do a good turn to all the world by opening up a most magnificent harbor. The end doubtless will be that this same magnificent harbor will attract the trade and shipping from Honolulu; but after all that is the business of the Hawaiians, and their Government are those that have done the deed. There are those that say that in case of a war between England and America this new port would serve as a splendid rallying point from which to annoy our commerce. So doubtless it would, if there was anything to rally forth, but at present our fleet is mistress of the sea and the American is nil, so that all we should have to do would be to take possession of this much feared rallying point. When the Americans do get a fleet, and we see signs of war looming among our cousins, which we heartily hope will never be, then will we agree with the croakers who will be able to shake their heads and say, "I told you so" at the top of their bent.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, retired, late of the 5th Art., has been appointed auditor and paymaster of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co.

THE large number of Naval promotions in the line await Presidential action on the Records of Examination Boards, and until these records are returned to the Navy Department the nominations cannot be sent to the Senate.

ON BOARD A FLAGSHIP.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican presented its readers with a Christmas present of a sketch of life "on board a flagship," with portraits of Rear Admiral Luce, Capt. Boyd, Tom Dempsey, and the Champion Gunner and "the singing dog." We have also pictures of the U. S. flagship *Richmond*, the schoolship, Brooklyn Navy-yard, a corner in Admiral Luce's cabin, the badge of honor, and a group of sailors spinning yarns, one of which, by Tom Dempsey, runs as follows: "Well, boys, you all know I am somewhat of a rat catcher. When I was in the *Wabash* out in Europe in '72 our ship was alive with rats. So one fine day the admiral offers me 10 cents apiece for every rat I should get. I didn't have much money at the time and thought this a good chance to help myself out of my calamity. So that night I caught 150 rats, big fellows, too, down in the magazines, and put them all, most of them alive, into a big flour barrel and covered them up with canvas. The next morning I reported to the officer of the deck that I had caught my rats. The admiral came out and was glad to hear that I had been so successful. 'Well, Tom Dempsey, how about your rats?' says the admiral. 'All right, sir; I have caught 150,' and with that I put my hand down into the barrel and showed him an awful big fellow as long as my arm. 'How many rats have you?' 'Well, about 150, and at the rate of 10 cents a piece, this will fetch me \$15.' 'But, Dempsey, that is too much entirely; can't you do it a little cheaper?' asks the admiral. 'No, not a cent, sir; but if you will take them for nothing, you can have them.' 'All right,' says the admiral. And with that I threw my barrel down on deck, and all the rats commenced to run all over the quarter deck, and down into the ward-room, where the officers were at breakfast. 'Put that fellow in the brig!' shouts the admiral; 'the infernal scoundrel!' and the corporal with the guard takes me down below. Well, they did not keep me locked up very long. The officers thought it was a good joke, and everybody seemed to think that I had been entitled to 10 cents apiece for my rats, and so I was let out again."

Tom Dempsey, who is the main mastman, is known throughout the Service. He has sailed in nearly every ship; he knows everybody and everybody knows old Tom, and he can tell you all about the former admirals, commodores and captains when they were midshipmen and ensigns, and how they fought during the Mexican War. Old Tom is about 65 years old, and has been in the Navy nearly 40 years.

Next to Tom Dempsey, the chief man on board is, of course, Admiral Luce, of whom the writer says: "He has grown gray in the Service, though still more active than officers 20 years his junior. He is a great student and spends most of his time in working up schemes and plans for the general benefit of the Navy. He is a witty writer, full of fun and life and loves to spin a yarn. He is the author of many books, and 'Luce's Seamanship' is known throughout the world. Admiral Luce is called the father of the American naval apprentice system. He takes a great interest in the young lads, and is always ready to help a youngster along. He has immortalized himself as the founder of that noble institution, the U. S. Naval War College at Coasters' Harbor Island, near Newport, for an advanced course of study in naval warfare. Besides attending to his regular duties, the admiral is a great friend of music. He loves singing, especially sea songs about the deep blue sea. One of his greatest delights, next to a real naval engagement, is to have his band-master play over a new piece. The admiral is an amiable man; the only time, perhaps, when he gets angry, is when he comes across an article reflecting on the Navy. His quarters on the *Richmond* are very modest as regards space and furniture. Usually he sits at a little table when engaged in correspondence or study. His bunk is in an adjoining room and is not large enough to swing the proverbial cat around in. On board ship an admiral has really little more space allotted to his sleeping accommodation than an ordinary sailor."

Captain Boyd is described as "as good a sailor as ever plowed the sea. He is about 50 years old (53, Feb. 21, 1888), and has been in many a sea fight during the war. He is well liked by all his officers and men, is a splendid navigator, knowing well how to handle his ship. He, too, is a student of scientific naval warfare."

SIMPLIFICATION OF ARMY ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR "A Company Commander of 25 Years' Service" article touches upon a subject that I have had in my mind for years. It induces me to write my ideas, hoping that it may do some good in time. "In time of peace prepare for war" is an old song. Much has been said and written, many schemes proposed with that object in view, all purporting to be needed for the improvement of military matters in general and the Army in particular. Three battalions for infantry regiments, no regiments at all for the artillery; mixed encampments of regulars and militia; autumn manoeuvres of all arms; new tactics; magazine guns, monthly payments, etc.—all these schemes have their own particular merits, but there is one subject which needs as much reform and improvement as anything I know of in military matters, and which affects not only one branch of the Service, but the whole Army, from the War Department down to the smallest fraction of an Army command. I mean our intricate system of accounts, reports, returns, rolls and books, in short, the clerical work required from any one in command of anything or responsible for anything.

I remember well how I found returns, books, and papers in 1863 when inspecting volunteer organizations (some of them more than two years in the service), or rather how I did not find them, for they had not rendered a return for anything. The officers looked upon the Army way of accountability as a kind of Chinese puzzle, purposely got up to make it an impossibility for anybody to render a satisfactory return. No one will ever know how hard I labored to get up the returns for the C. & G. Equipage, Ordnance, Q. M. property, etc., for two years back. If these officers thought the system excessive and complicated in 1863, what would they say to the paper work of to-day? There is no question as to the necessity of a simplification in time of war; past experience has fully demonstrated and proved that

fact. If it must be simplified in time of war, why not introduce and practice it in time of peace, so that no change need be made when it is least practicable?

A LIEUTENANT OF 32 YEARS' SERVICE.

OUR NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE very interesting article, entitled "The United States Naval War College," which appeared in your issue of December 24 last, must have been read with great pleasure and satisfaction by many of the friends of that most valuable addition to our naval educational facilities. Having just passed through the course at the War College, and being very deeply impressed with the great value to the service of the knowledge of the art of war, as it is there taught, I desire to say a few words in reference to, and in favor of that institution, its methods, aims, etc.

The name, "War" College, does not strike me as being in any degree "forced," or inappropriate, for the idea underlying the establishment of the college is the formation of a school which shall both develop and teach the art of naval war, under modern conditions, and with the most recent and advanced appliances.

The idea is an original and a grand one, and it is being most ably and most successfully carried out, notwithstanding the many unfortunate and vexatious obstacles with which those engaged in the work have had to contend.

The third annual session of the War College began on Sept. 5 last, and ended on Dec. 22 following. The class in attendance, at the commencement, numbered about twenty-five officers; there were sixteen lecturers, during the course, who delivered, in all, one hundred and fifty lectures, and the subjects considered, with the number of lecturer on each, were as follows:

1. International Law, twenty lectures.
2. Naval Gunnery and Tactics of the Gun, twenty-two lectures.
3. Modern Naval Tactics, eight lectures.
4. Duties of the General Staff, four lectures.
5. Naval Strategy, five lectures.
6. Tactics of the Ram, five lectures.
7. Tactics of the Torpedo, five lectures.
8. Naval History, eighteen lectures.
9. Coast Defences, twelve lectures.
10. Defence of the Sea Coast of the U. S., five lectures.
11. Military History, Strategy and Tactics, twenty-five lectures.
12. The Naval War Game, four lectures.
13. Preservation and Care of Iron Ships, and the Injuries to which they are liable, four lectures.
14. Naval Hygiene, six lectures.
15. The Navy Standard Compass, one lecture.
16. The Present Condition of Commerce and Commercial Routes between Europe and the Pacific, with an estimate of the effect produced on them by a Trans-Isthmian Canal; including a view of the military and political conditions of the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, six lectures.

In addition to these lectures, there were a number of interesting and instructive practical exercises carried out during the course, some of which were quite fully illustrated and described by the leading papers, and, as a general thing, they were also highly commended, both as to execution and utility. For the coming year there will be a further development of the course, along the same general line, indicated by the list of topics included in this year's lectures, and it is also most desirable to increase, to the fullest extent possible, all attainable means for practicable exercises and illustrations. Perhaps the most valuable part of the whole course may become the practical demonstration, and carrying out, of many of the theories and lessons taught in the lecture room, especially is this the case in Naval Tactics, Tactics of the Ram, Tactics of the Gun, Tactics of the Torpedo, Naval Strategy and Military Tactics and Strategy.

It must be thorough practical exercises in various directions, I take it, which, more than anything else, will give to an officer that quick perception of a situation, that *coup d'oeil*, which is so all-important a faculty for the naval and military commander to have, and especially is this faculty of the utmost importance in this day, when we have attained such marvellous rapidity of manoeuvre, and such range, rapidity and accuracy in the main offensive weapons; it may be fairly said, that moments now take the place of hours in times gone by.

To create, then, or build up, an Art of Naval War, under modern conditions, and to thoroughly train our Naval officers therein, are the functions of the Naval War College, and in just so far as we succeed in doing this, to a higher degree than it is done by any other nation, just to that extent shall we have the advantage in the day of trial, provided always that our vessels, and their fighting machines, are inferior to none. The Art of War is a deep and most intricate study, far more so now than ever before; our officers do not learn it at the Naval Academy, nor can they learn it by any number of years of the ordinary service, yet a thorough knowledge of the subject is the one great thing for them to acquire, and without it it is folly for us to build and arm ships and send them to sea to contend with those of other nations, who have had the foresight to train their commanders in all the requirements of modern war.

The present location of the Naval War College is admirable, in most every respect, and it is (or should be) a most fortunate circumstance for the College that the Torpedo Station and Naval Training Station are located in the same harbor, for they are the natural allies of the institution, and can be made to render it most valuable assistance, to their own great benefit, as well as to that of the Service at large.

G. W. SUMNER, Commander, U. S. N.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1888.

It is reported that the Italian Government is endeavoring, through its Minister to this country, to make arrangements with American manufacturers of steel for furnishing armor plates for Italian war vessels, the intention being to secure a source of steel supply outside of Europe in the event of a war with that continent.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN reply to the oft-repeated and very important question, "How can we best secure that readiness for war, which is the best guarantee for peace, without drawing too heavily upon the resources of the country and without its being too heavy a burden upon the people?" I have the following suggestions to offer: Reorganize the twenty-five infantry regiments upon the basis now adopted by every other country, by adding two companies to each regiment, thus forming the three battalion organization, and fix the maximum number of enlisted men at fifty thousand, in time of peace. Concentrate these troops, and station them by regiments or battalions in close proximity to our large business centres. Now that the Indian question is settled, this is entirely practicable, and would result in great saving of transportation and subsistence: so that this larger and more efficient Army would cost but little, if any, more than does our present force of twenty-five thousand men. This change from one company to regimental posts would result in many other advantages, so apparent to any military man that I will not take time to discuss them here.

This national police force of fifty thousand men, completely equipped, well disciplined and thoroughly drilled, would be much more efficient for preserving the peace than it is possible for the State troops to be, under the present law. The fact that the Regular Army is supported by the strong arm of the Government, causes all evil doers to entertain a most wholesome respect for it; so that I believe I am safe in claiming that one regiment of regular troops would be of more service in preserving order than would ten regiments of militia. This arrangement provides for a small, efficient and inexpensive Army for times of peace, and in order to prepare for the emergency of war the number of officers now detailed at colleges, under Section 123, Revised Statutes of the United States, should be increased to one hundred. A course of study should be prepared by the Secretary of War equivalent to that of the first two years at West Point; to include infantry, artillery, and cavalry tactics, guard duty, customs of the Service, and the elements of the art of war. And the students attending school where Army officers are detailed should be obliged to complete this course to the satisfaction of the military professor. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, the President should appoint these graduates lieutenants or captains of infantry, artillery, or cavalry in the *National Volunteers*, their names to be borne on the Army Register without pay, unless assigned to duty by the President, when they should receive the pay of officers of like grade in the Regular Service. A bureau should be created in the War Department, and an officer, to be known as the Adjutant General of the *National Volunteers*, should be detailed by the President from the Army, with rank not below the grade of lieutenant colonel, and placed in charge. To him these officers (lieutenants and captains) should report by letter quarterly. Provision should be made for the meeting of these officers annually to discuss military questions and to listen to lectures from competent officers of the Army to be detailed for this purpose, as contemplated in the recent report of Gen. Sheridan. This meeting should be held in Washington and last several days, the officers receiving their travelling expenses and per diem pay.

One hundred schools would graduate fifteen hundred men annually, so if this plan were adopted there would be in a few years' time a sufficient number of competent officers scattered over the Union upon whom the President could call, in case of war, to enroll and drill the volunteers; and, with the field officers selected from the Regular Army, it would require but a few months to organize an efficient army of volunteers and prepare it for active service in the field. Reverse the old Army proverb, "A good company means a good captain," for it is equally true that a good captain means a good company. It will be conceded by all, who have had sufficient experience to warrant them in giving an opinion, that trained officers are most needed at this time to add strength to our military resources. The thousands who were trained in the war of 1861-5 cannot be considered as available for future active service, and while there is splendid material in the militia and State troops, there is no provision made for the training of officers; and, therefore, we cannot expect to find them as thoroughly qualified as they should be to train men for active service. I intend no disparagement when I say that the organized militia, if called into service now, would not present a very formidable obstacle to the trained troops of Europe; not because the foreign material is better, for I believe that we possess the best fighting men in the world, but for the good reason that their troops are commanded by professional soldiers, trained in the art of war, who not only know how to handle men in battle, but, what is of greater importance, they understand how to take care of the lives of their men and to look carefully after their sanitary condition, and therefore the loss from disease is reduced to a minimum. The records show that during the War of the Rebellion our casualties on account of disease was nearly double the number who were killed or died from wounds; therefore, for humane reasons, to say nothing of the cost of maintaining an army during the time of war, it is the duty of the National Government to provide for the training of young men, so as to qualify them to properly perform the duties of officers of our *National Volunteers*; and in no way can this be done more efficiently or economically than under the already existing law, which provides for the detail of Army officers at colleges, if said law be faithfully executed.

Hundreds of young men have been graduated from these colleges with a military training thoroughly fitting them for line officers and also for regimental staff officers, so that the act of Congress providing for these details has proved to be a wise one, and the system should be further developed and enlarged. These military professors have already performed a grand work. Through their influence the military efficiency of the militia has been greatly improved, and the true military feeling that now prevails throughout the country has been brought about in a great measure by their

teaching. This plan should not meet with any opposition from our law makers, as it calls for no appropriation of money; neither should it meet with opposition from the Army, for the impression produced by these young Army officers scattered throughout the country has resulted in establishing most friendly relations between the Army and the people, which is of mutual advantage; and the militia should cordially support the measure, for these detailed officers have always shown themselves ready to render every possible aid to the militia, when called upon, as they frequently have been.

This plan would also settle a constitutional question that has in the past given us not a little trouble. I refer to the much mooted question, namely: "Who is to decide, the President or the Governor, when any of the exigencies contemplated by the Constitution of the United States exist that shall require the Governor of States to place the militia or any part of it in the service of the United States at the request of the President?" Upon this important question General Fry, of the Army, says:

"In case of war, I regard it as inevitable that, instead of depending upon the militia, the General Government, under its power to raise and support armies, will call volunteers into its own service, and if necessary enroll and draft the 'national forces,' as it did by the so-called Enrollment Act of March 3, 1863. In New York that Act was held to be unconstitutional, upon the ground that it attempted to create a national militia; but, on the other hand, in Pennsylvania it was held to be constitutional, and it is now recognized as a constitutional exercise of the power to raise and support armies."

If the national forces are called for directly by the General Government, they are quite sure to come; whereas, calls for State militia may be refused, as they were in 1812 and in 1861. Upon the latter occasion some Governors not only refused, but defied the National Executive; upon the former the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island refused to furnish the militia called for by the President under the Act of April 10, 1812, and the Governor of the first named State took the broad ground that the "Commanders-in-Chief of the militia of the several States have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies contemplated by the Constitution of the United States exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the President, to be commanded by him, pursuant to Acts of Congress." In this view the Governor was sustained by his council, and by Justices Parsons, Sewell and Parker, of the Supreme Court of the State. These Justices said: "As this power is not delegated to the United States by the Federal Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, it is reserved to the States respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom respectively is entrusted the chief command of the militia."

This doctrine was disputed by Secretary of War James Monroe, in 1815; and in the case of *Martin vs. Mott*, the U. S. Supreme Court squarely overruled it, saying: "We are all of opinion that the authority to decide whether the exigency has arisen belongs exclusively to the President, and that his decision is conclusive upon all other persons." But notwithstanding the clearness and soundness of the Supreme Court's decision upon the principle, the power to decide whether the militia as such shall be called out and put under the President, rests practically with the Governors. If they, dissenting from the President's views as to the exigency, refuse his call, there is no process provided by which he can secure the services of the militia with any certainty, even though he appeal directly to militia officers subordinate to the Governor. Hence the necessity under the power to raise and support armies for accepting United States volunteers, and for enrolling and drafting the "national forces."

I am not unmindful of the fact that the elements which make up the "national forces" are essentially the same as those which constitute the militia of the States and that whether these elements are to respond to our necessities as national forces, or State militia, it is equally to the interests of the country that they receive beforehand all the military instruction practicable. The point I desire to make here is that, taking all things into consideration, the least dispute as to constitutional power and public expediency will arise, and the best results will be attained if the General Government directs its efforts to secure that instruction through its ample power to raise and support armies, and not through its nominal power to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia of the States, leaving the States to work upon their citizens as militia.

J. SUMNER ROGERS.

ORCHARD LAKE, MICH., December, 1887.

INTERESTING SWORD CONTEST.

A very interesting contest occurred Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at Durland's Riding Academy, between Sergt. McKenzie and Trumpeter Allen, both of the 2d Battery of the National Guard. It took place as an interlude in the regular school programme, and delighted the large audience that had gathered to see the riding. Many men of the battery were also present.

The contestants have been practicing for the fair for some time past. They were well mounted, and appeared in undress uniforms, looking very soldierly and sitting their horses well. After some preliminary exhibition of horsemanship, in which Sergt. McKenzie was much applauded, the men drew their sabres and went through the sword exercise, in unison, without a word of command. The parries, cuts and thrusts were executed well, but the men did not take the position of "guard" at any time. Next they executed thrusts and parries with the lance, a novel sight to most of the spectators. Masks were then donned, and Sergt. McKenzie, armed with a wooden sabre, took his post in one corner, while Trumpeter Allen, with a lance about ten feet long, was stationed in the opposite corner. At the command "Engage" they were free to attack, and after the first hit the command "Disengage" would send them to their corner. McKenzie employed far more dashing tactics than Allen, who invariably received the attack, but the odds of the lance were too great to be overcome and Allen won the score standing 5 to 2.

The contest with swords was very close this

also was won by Allen, the score being 6 to 5. As a display of horsemanship it was excellent, but aside from some quick and neatly delivered cuts the swordsmanship was not good. Neither man appeared to have any idea of parrying, and the assaults were mere struggles to get in the first blow. It was, however, a laudable attempt in a very praiseworthy direction—that of teaching men to manage their horses, and handle their weapons, at speed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MEMORABLE EVENT AMONG BUFFALO MILITIA.

BUFFALO, JAN. 3, '98.

A RECENT military event of great interest in Buffalo was the celebration of the semi-centennial of a famous militia organization, Co. D, Buffalo City Guard. The uniformed militia of Buffalo had its birth in the excitement arising from the Patriot War of the winter of 1837-38. On the evening of Dec. 28, 1837, the "Buffalo City Guard," a regiment of 10 companies, was formed under Col. James McKay. Col. McKay, many of whose later years were spent in Paris, was the father of Steele Mackaye, as that gifted playwright now spells his name, or "Jim McKay" as he was known in his youth, his name being James Steele McKay. The new regiment was designated as the 37th Regiment of Artillery, although nearly all of the companies were drilled and armed as infantry. On the night after its organization occurred the unfortunate and bloody affair of the *Caroline*, an American steamer, cut loose from her dock, some distance above Niagara Falls, by a detachment of Canadian militia, set on fire and sent over the Falls. In the affray, which brought on a long diplomatic correspondence and threatened to result in international war, one man was killed and two or three wounded. This event served to strengthen public feeling in favor of the new regiment, and Co. D, of the 37th, was not long in filling up to the required number. In January, 1838, the regiment was ordered to proceed down the river two or three miles to Black Rock, where the enemy were said to be massing. Not finding the "Patriots" the regiment returned from its first and only experience in the "war" of 1837-38.

In 1848 came the reorganization of the militia, which did away with the 37th Regiment, but D, tenacious of life, reappeared in the 65th Regiment, the successor of the 37th, as Co. D. The 65th Regiment had nine companies, and was the first uniformed regiment in Buffalo, officially designated as infantry. In July, 1852, the company withdrew from the 65th Regiment, the officers resigning and the men taking discharges from the State service, an act possible, by the way, only in those days of rather lax military discipline. Under this arrangement the corps was known as Co. D, Independent Guard.

In 1854 the 74th Regiment was formed, with Co. D as a nucleus. In this regiment Co. D stayed until 1860. Financial embarrassment having gathered about the company, in October of that year a number of the veteran members of the old-time D determined to restore its ancient title to the annals of Buffalo, and proposed to Co. D, 74th Regiment, to assume its indebtedness in consideration of receiving the company property, pictures, furniture, bearskin hats, etc. This proposition was accepted and the property made over to the old members, who immediately organized the present Co. D, Independent Guard, as designated in 1852, and in 1870 were duly incorporated as such under the laws of the State of New York.

During all of the fifty years of its existence Co. D has been pre-eminently famous for its large and liberal hospitality. On July 4, 1833, they entertained the Brady Guards of Detroit, and the following year returned the visit. In 1840 they helped celebrate the anniversary of Tippecanoe at Toledo and of Perry's victory at Erie, and their hosts in Erie, the Wayne Grays, returned the visit in 1841. In that year, at a celebration in Rochester, D first met the Utica Citizens' Corps, which also celebrated 1837 as its semi-centennial. In 1842 or '43 the company went to Meadville, Pa., where they won an elegant banner in a drill competition with more than fifteen companies. In 1853 the company celebrated the Fourth as guests of the Cleveland Light Artillery, as were also the Brooklyn Light Artillery. The celebrated Washington Grays (bank company, 16th Regiment) from New York were royally entertained by Co. D in July of this year. Dodworth's Band of New York, at that time the most famous military band in the country, and connected with the Grays, came with them, bringing a whiff of metropolitan life. In the early part of 1856 a trip to Albany and New York first introduced Western "militia" to the dandy soldiers of the East. They were the guests of the Albany Burgesses Corps and the New York National Grays, and on the return trip were entertained by the Utica Citizens' Corps. On June 24 of the same year the Hon. Millard Fillmore, returning from his European tour, was escorted to his Buffalo home by the Syracuse Continentals, whom Co. D handsomely entertained.

On Washington's Birthday, 1857, D had for their guests the Cleveland Light Artillery; Lynch Rifles, of Georgia; National Grays, of New York; Detroit Light Guard; Cleveland Grays; State Guards, of New York; Kingston, N. Y., Guards; Palmetto Guards, of South Carolina, and Offago Light Guards. Little recked they, as they trod the measures with Buffalo girls in old St. James Hall, of the long, bitter days of war so soon to come, and in which all should take part.

The dark clouds gathered; the conflict hastened. When the call came, Company D, 74th Regt., wanted but ten men to fill their ranks. The regiment held itself in readiness. But the War Department decided to enlist only three months' volunteers. Great was the disappointment among the boys of the regiment. I quote from Mill's "Chronicles of the Twenty-first Regiment": "One, a private in Company D, as brave a boy as ever drew steel, went home, sat down, and burst into tears, and his only and sufficient reply to the tender inquiries of his sisters, as to the cause of his emotion, was, 'We ain't going.' Almost while I write come tidings of his bravery on a late and desperately fought field, where he led his regiment to the charge in the face of fearful odds." This was George M. Love, afterwards colonel of the 116th N. Y. S. V. and brevet brigadier-general. Company D was transferred almost bodily to the 21st Regiment of Volunteers, and as such saw

three years of hard fighting, some of the members re-enlisting and serving throughout the war.

Company D has numbered among its members some of Buffalo's foremost citizens. Gen. D. D. Bidwell, once its captain, and during the war colonel of the 48th N. Y. S. V., fell at the head of his brigade while leading the charge at Cedar Creek in 1864. George W. Johnson, another old member, was lieutenant-colonel of the 49th and fell at Fort Stevens, D. C., in July, 1864. Other well-known members were: William F. Rogers, colonel of the 21st N. Y. S. V., and major-general, N. G. S. N. Y., now retired; Peter C. Doyle, brigadier-general, 4th Brigade; and Col. A. R. Root, lieutenant-colonel of the 21st Regt., and afterwards colonel of the 94th Regt.; and James W. Greene, now managing editor of the *Buffalo Morning Express*. Joseph G. Masten, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo and twice the city's Mayor, was elected 1st lieutenant of the company on the night of its organization in 1837. In 1871 the company raised a monument to the lamented Bidwell, whose remains lie in beautiful Forest Lawn. In 1874 the company stood guard over the coffin of ex-President Fillmore, and their uniform, with their bearskin hats, is well shown in a large picture of the scene in the vestibule of St. Paul's Cathedral, in "Frank Leslie's" of that week. In 1876 they made a week's excursion to the Centennial, and in the following year they entertained the Burgesses Corps, of Albany. In 1884, when the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Lafayette Square was unveiled, they held open-house for the Utica Citizens' Corps.

The banquet given by the active members to the old members on the evening of Dec. 23, 1887, was very enjoyable and long to be remembered. Among those entertained was Private Daniel Mason, now 75 years old, who 50 years ago that night enlisted in Co. D, Colonel McKay's 37th Regiment. EXTREM.

MARYLAND MILITIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. HOWARD, Adj. General of the State of Maryland, presents a very encouraging report of the present condition of the militia of that State in his bi-annual report, dated Dec. 1, 1887. Two years ago he reported that the condition of the troops was not satisfactory, and asked for more liberal treatment on the part of the Legislature. This resulted in a liberal appropriation and in the adoption of amendments to the militia law which makes it now all that is desired.

It is now provided, amongst other things, that officers and men shall be sworn into the service of the State for a term of three years, and that there shall be held a biennial encampment for instruction and discipline.

The total force of the State, as limited by law, consists of thirty-eight companies, organized into one brigade of regiments, battalions and independent companies, as follows:

8th Regt. Inf.—10 companies, Col. Chas. D. Gaither, stationed in Baltimore city.

1st Regt. Inf.—9 companies, Col. H. Kyd Douglas, stationed one each in Baltimore, Waverly, Catonsville, Towson, Annapolis, Hagerstown, Unionville, Frederick City and Williamsport.

Battalion Baltimore Light Inf.—4 companies, Lt. Col. Harry A. Barry, stationed in Baltimore.

2d Battalion Inf.—4 companies, Lt. Col. E. H. Wardwell, stationed two in Cumberland, one each in Frostburg and Oakland.

3d Battalion Inf.—4 companies, Lt. Col. James L. Woolford, stationed one each in Easton, Cambridge, Chestertown and Elkton.

4th Battalion Inf.—4 companies, stationed one each in Leonardtown, Port Tobacco, Prince Frederick and Upper Marlboro.

Independent Company—"Baltimore Rifles," colored, stationed in Baltimore.

Independent Company—"Monumental City Guards," colored, stationed in Baltimore.

Independent Company—"Allegany County Guards," colored, stationed in Cumberland.

Aggregate commissioned officers, 147; aggregate enlisted men, 1,013.

Gen. Howard says: The maximum number allowed to each company is 60 men; but few of them, although steadily increasing in membership, yet reach the limit. The chief reason for the smallness of the Baltimore city companies is not an unwillingness on the part of young men to enlist, but because of the objection of their employers to their doing so. Great praise is due both officers and men for their spirit and determination to maintain their respective organizations in spite of such discouragements, contributing much time and labor and not a little of their private means to that end. The National Guard is at best but a small one, and, as an adjunct to the police force of the State, not more than may at any moment be needed for duty in the protection of public property and the preservation of the peace. Indeed, I deem it a matter of importance that a battery of artillery of four pieces or two Gatling guns and one company of cavalry be added by enactment of the Legislature. Now, it is with much gratification I have the honor to report that nearly the whole militia have been equipped with new and serviceable uniforms, and supplied with arms and accoutrements of the latest U. S. pattern. The encampments held last summer at Hagerstown and Frederick were thus justified the expectations formed of them by all concerned.

Whilst the War Department and the other States of the Union have been doing all in their power to aid, build up and encourage the militia, the State of Maryland, until two years past, has seemed strangely indifferent and neglectful of those organizations within her borders, which, but for their own energy and determination, would long since have languished out of existence.

To enable the Maryland troops to respond to an invitation to attend the Constitutional Centennial in Philadelphia, the following patriotic citizens agreed to advance, pro rata, \$5,000 to defray expenses: General Clinton F. Paine, Colonel Robert Ober, Colonel W. J. H. Waters, Messrs. Harry Parr, John K. Shaw, Captain Chauncey Brooks, General E. Law Rogers, Hon. A. P. Gorman, Henry Lloyd, E. E. Jackson, General John Gill, Messrs. D. Fitzgerald, C. D. Fisher, O. Reeder, Wm. H. Griffin, J. H. Corman, A. T. Leftwich, Fred. Shriver, George F. Sloan, J. McKeaney White, John E. Hurst, James Sloan, Jr., and Hon. James Hodges.

The total expense of the troops attending this celebration amounted to \$5,706.98, and it is not

doubted that the Legislature will promptly reimburse these gentlemen, with thanks for their timely generosity.

The troops have taken great interest in target practice and made rapid and marked improvement. In some of the commands, notably Company B, 2d Battalion, are found skilled marksmen who are equal to the best to be found in either the United States Army or the National Guard of any State.

Concluding, General Howard says: "The militia, if merely an expensive toy, as some unthinking people seem to believe, should certainly be entitled to no consideration whatever at the hands of the representatives of the people; but ominous events transpiring throughout the country demonstrate the necessity of strengthening the hands of the civil authorities; and the grave responsibility rests upon the Legislature of taking care that our organized and disciplined bodies of citizen soldiery be decently maintained and encouraged by the State."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier, of Dec. 31, says:

The following response made by Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle to the toast, "The National Guard," D Company's banquet on Thursday evening, is especially commended to the consideration of business men who place so many restrictions upon young men in their employ and render it so hard for them to do military duty:

"Your partiality has assigned to me the pleasure of responding to the toast of the 'National Guard.' In many reunions of old soldiers the fact that the National Guard is as much a part of the history of our country as the Regular Army is neglected; not because its bravery is forgotten, but because we do not realize the necessity of always having a well-drilled militia ready to be called upon in times of danger.

"I think we will agree with Washington, who said: 'To be prepared for war, is the most effective means of preserving peace.' This is exactly the position the National Guard occupies. In this State the organized guard consists of 12,000 men, divided into four brigades. Adj. Gen. Josiah Porter is entitled to the gratitude of every citizen for the efficient service he has performed, and he should be retained without regard to change of politics. Surely if any city should support and encourage its soldiers, Buffalo is the one; situated on the boundary line between Canada and the United States, in case of war with foreign countries it would be among the most exposed frontier stations. Moreover, our city is becoming quite cosmopolitan in character, and no one can say how long before the lawless element may be the means of awakening popular excitement, which may result in violence. Notwithstanding this the business men of Buffalo are (I fear I must say) notorious for the obstacles which they place in the way of young men who wish to join our regiments, where they would acquire habits of discipline, submission and self-restraint. I trust that soon the citizens of this city will better appreciate our soldiers, and feel it honor to foster the National Guard. Then may we hope to see our two regiments recruited so that each shall have 800 to 1,000 men."

DISTRIBUTE THE SURPLUS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As a member of the 22d Regiment, in good standing, and having done 30 per cent. duty for the past five years, I beg to make the following, perhaps, rather startling motion for the welfare of myself and associates:

Whereas, The sum of \$300,000 was some years ago appropriated for the building of a new armory, and whereas, no new armory has been built nor any prospects thereof been forthcoming, and whereas, the said regiment is rapidly approaching its demise by reason of internal dissensions and decay,

Therefore, be it resolved, that said sum of \$300,000 be distributed equitably among the 500 odd members of said regiment who have served for the period of two years, and be it further resolved, that the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt be appointed a committee of one for such purpose.

Very truly,
BENJ. RICHARDS, 211 W. 25th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In G. O. No. 3, Hdqrs. 2d Regt., N. H. N. G., Col. F. J. Copp, commanding, says:

"The special attention of company commanders is called to General Order No. 10, A. G. O., e. v., promulgating the report of Gen. R. H. Jackson, of the inspection at the encampment of June, 1887. Gen. Jackson says: 'The 2d Regiment had one or two companies which were in good military shape.' While some of us would make issue with Gen. Jackson as to this indefinite criticism, we must admit the fact that some of the companies of the 2d Regiment are reprehensibly responsible for a failure of the regiment to attain a marking of excellence by the inspector.

"Upon company commanders rests largely the responsibility for the efficiency of the military organization, but it is also necessary that individual members of the regiment should understand that the instruction and the labor of their officers accomplish nothing without intelligent attention, and interest taken by men in the ranks. Men who do not attend drills are a dead load upon their companies. They would do the State more service by applying for their discharge than by remaining in the ranks. Company commanders will without further delay anticipate the action of men of this character. In their several commands, forward application for the discharge, for the good of the service of all men of this class, and fill their places with live material.

"The 2d Regiment cannot attain or maintain a high standing without the united effort of officers and men in persistent study of the tactics and drill.

"It must be also apparent that an efficiency of drill in armories is not all that is necessary for the efficiency and reputation of the regiment or of individual companies. The annual encampment is the one event of the whole year for which the year's work is a preparation. Here is the only opportunity for united work and the mobilization of the military force of the State, to place it in a practical, efficient condition. This is what the State pays for and has a reasonable right to expect. Company commanders

should upon enlistment of recruits make it a condition with every man enlisted that he should attend the annual encampment. Companies making a good showing in their armories and cannot be depended upon to respond to the call of the State for duty in the field, appearing in camp as skeletons of companies, do not deserve to be ranked as meritorious organizations.

"Officers and men of the 2d Regiment let us see to it, that the report of the inspecting officer of the encampment of 1888 shall say in his report not that 'one or two companies,' but that the 2d Regiment is 'in good military shape.'"

CREEDMOOR RANGE IN DANGER.

THE Directors of the National Rifle Association met on Tuesday and decided that at the annual meeting of the association next Tuesday at the 22d Regt. Armory, the question should be as to whether the association shall buy what is known as the West Range at Creedmoor, Long Island. The range consists of 50 acres, and up to the present it has been leased to the association. Upon it are what are known as the "off-hand" or short distance ranges, with targets at a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards. Mr. Poppenhusen, the owner, will not renew the lease, and asks \$100 an acre for the 50 acres. There are some short range targets on the East Range, which consists of 70 acres, and is owned by the association. One of the Directors said yesterday that by crowding the targets together one range could be got along with, but it would not be satisfactory. On Tuesday the question of calling upon the State or National Legislature for aid in buying the West Range will be considered.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 2d Regiment, N. G. C., at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions tendering their thanks to Mrs. George Hearst, wife of Senator Hearst, and her lady friends, who have generously presented to the regiment a complete and beautiful stand of colors, comprising the national flag, the regimental flag, two flags for the general guides, four flags for the regimental markers, and a guidon for the light battery.

MISSOURI.

In a General Order Adjutant-General Jamison announces with profound sorrow and grief to the National Guard of Missouri the intelligence of the death, Dec. 23, of Governor and Commander-in-Chief John S. Marmaduke. Gov. Marmaduke was the sincere friend of the National Guard of his beloved State, and his death will be keenly felt and sadly deplored. As our Commander-in-Chief he was just and true, and faithful to every obligation; and the National Guard throughout the State will mourn his death as friend mourneth for friend.

TARGET RECORD OF THE NEW YORK GUARD.

FOLLOWING is the record of the various organizations of the N. G. S. N. Y. in marksmanship:

1st Brigade, 1st marksmen; 701 first-class; 564 second-class; 2,277 third class. Individual figure of merit, 46,91; general figure of merit, 41,98; number practicing 3,153, divided as follows:

1st Regt.—Marksmen, 264; 1st class, 83; 2d class, 30; 3d class, 37; individual figure of merit, 90,71; general, 78,70; number practicing, 977.

8th Regt.—Marksmen, 92; 1st class, 54; 2d class, 39; 3d class, 23; figure of merit, individual, 32,01; general, 37,73; number practicing, 185.

9th Regt.—Marksmen, 124; 1st class, 91; 2d class, 57; 3d class, 37; figure of merit, individual, 35,25; general, 37,53; number practicing, 272.

11th Regt.—Marksmen, 104; 1st class, 85; 2d class, 105; 3d class, 25; figure of merit, individual, 34,10; general, 32,68; number practicing, 294.

12th Regt.—Marksmen, 197; 1st class, 110; 2d class, 97; 3d class, 200; figure of merit, individual, 43,18; general, 45,22; number practicing, 404.

22d Regt.—Marksmen, 153; 1st class, 105; 2d class, 78; 3d class, 34; figure of merit, individual, 30,50; general, 46,79; number practicing, 331.

6th Regt.—Marksmen, 249; 1st class, 85; 2d class, 83; 3d class, 440; figure of merit, individual, 35,88; general, 35,03; number practicing, 422.

71st Regt.—Marksmen, 90; 1st class, 78; 2d class, 78; 3d class, 291; figure of merit, individual, 29,56; general, 33,82; number practicing, 255.

MILITIA ITEMS.

A promenade concert, being the first of a series, will take place at the armory of the 71st Regt., 45th street and Broadway, Jan. 25.

In accepting the chaplaincy of the 13th Brooklyn, Mr. Talmage says that the honor would be appreciated by any one who has interest in good citizenship. It calls me back to an office which I held 25 years ago in war times when, as chaplain, I went out with a regiment from Philadelphia, and for a time gave up preaching in a pulpit in that city for preaching by a drumhead, stand at the front and mingling in the sad scenes of field and hospital service. So I am glad that your call does not find me a novice for the position. I shall enter fully into all that pertains to the welfare of the regiment and feel a joy in administering to men, of all sects and denominations of religion, the boundary lines between them being so insignificant that I am at home anywhere.

The Board of Officers of the 23d Regiment, Col. John T. Camp, has issued invitations for their annual reception to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday evening, Jan. 10. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform. These receptions have always been very elegant and successful affairs, and are justly ranked among the notable social events of the season.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Companions of the Minnesota Commandery met at the Hotel Bray, St. Paul, Jan. 2, and went in a body to pay their respects to Companions East Commander Gen. John B. Sanborn, Gen. Thos. H. Rogers, U. S. Army, commander of the Dept. of Dakota; Gen. Henry H. Sibley, Hon. Alexander Ramsey and Hon. Henry M. Rice.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at Minneapolis, Jan. 4, the following were balloted for: Captains M. J. Severance, S. P. Sander and S. F. Wolfe, U. S. V. The Journal of the proceedings at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1887, of the third annual meeting of the Commandery of the United States, has just been issued. These proceedings were reported here at the time of the meeting. The Commandery-in-Chief now consists of 212 members with the following officers: Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Philip T. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Brt. Maj. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, U. S. V.; Junior Vice-Commander, Brt. Maj. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. V.; Recorder-in-Chief, Brt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.; Registrar-in-Chief, Brt. Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, U. S. V.; Treasurer-in-Chief, Brt. Brig. Gen. John J. Mifflin, U. S. A.; Chancellor-in-Chief, Capt. Peter D. Keyser, Viet. Pen. Int.; Chaplain-in-Chief, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, D. D.,

GUARD DUTY IN LONDON.

ANY one, says *Modern Society*, who has had the curiosity to look in at the guard room of the palace of St. James will have been struck with the marked contrast between the accommodation for the officers and that of the non-commissioned officers and privates. The luxurious fittings and comfortable bed rooms of the one and the cold passages and dreary walls of the other are very instructive. At the officers' mess those in charge of the sections of the Queen's Guard and the cavalry guard come to dine in the evening, the Government allowing an annual sum of about £2,000 for the purpose of keeping up the mess. The only duty which these officers have to perform is to inspect a batch of sentries once or twice during the day and to go "the rounds" once in the night, the remainder of the time being passed in lounging to and fro between the Guards' Club, in Pall Mall, and the guard room mess. The rank and file have to make themselves as comfortable as they can during a long dreary day and night, with two hours' sentry go every four hours.

The Queen's Guard consists of five officers and 140 rank and file. This is divided into three sections, the St. James Palace Guard, consisting of three officers, four fifers and drummers, three sergeants, and 60 rank and file. It bears in its charge for 24 hours one of the colors of the regiment; the Queen's colors on royal birthdays or if Her Majesty is in town, and the regimental colors on ordinary days when the Court is absent. The other sections form the Buckingham Palace and Horse Guards, each consisting of an officer, a bugler, and about forty rank and file. The pomp and circumstance attending the mounting of the guard and the trooping of the colors on the Queen's birthday are well known.

On royal birthdays every member of the guard under the command of the Captain is allowed a sum of money—to drink the health of the Prince or Princess whose birthday it is—which averages about fourpence per man. The officers receive a guinea each. On her Majesty's birthday the sum is doubled. Such has been the wonderful multiplication of royal princes and princesses of late years—and "the cry is still they come"—that the soldiers are not without hope of having before long to celebrate a birthday every day in the year. This is the only thing wanting, barring the absurd differences between the accommodation for the officers and that for the men, to make life in the service of the Household troops, as near perfection as poor human nature can wish for.

The bank picket has the finest time of it, though. This extraordinary guard takes up its quarters inside the Bank of England every evening at 7 o'clock all the year round, remaining there until the next morning. It is an officers' guard and consists of a drummer, two sergeants and over thirty men. Each man receives a shilling from the bank authorities immediately on his arrival, a sergeant's share being two shillings. The officer is allowed a dinner laid for two, with three bottles of wine, and is permitted to invite a friend. The guard is comfortably housed, each man being served out with a watch coat and a blanket. Sentries are posted during the night at the bullion house and counting house parlor. This is a vast improvement on St. James's Palace, but then, those who pay the piper choose the tune, which makes all the difference.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

REAR-ADMIRAL R. A. E. SCOTT, R. N., concludes a series of letters to the *Admiralty Gazette* with a statement of the following conclusions:

1st. Ironclads are the only vessels suitable for the protection of our over-sea trade, and for maintaining our naval power and prestige.

2d. Having very thick plates upon the sides of ships, is putting too great a weight for defence against only one naval weapon, the gun; thus crippling speed, handiness, and offensive power, which are much more important.

3d. Masts and sails greatly interfere with the fighting power of our ironclads, as shown by *Admirals Vesey, Hamilton, Colombo*, and others; they likewise occasion great expense in wear and tear.

4th. New cruisers could advantageously be built of the Japanese type, with engines, boilers, and magazines protected by steel plating. They should, however, be of much larger size, so as to carry steel side armor, together with sufficient shelter (steel) to cover the discharge of their torpedoes and rapid-fire artillery.

5th. The adoption of the Quick cake powder would result in another great saving, for it would lighten the lives of our breech-loaders and render our magazine-loaders more powerful. It would likewise lessen the weight and cost of the powder, and dispense with the metal cases for rapid-fire guns above 30 lbs.; and by combining the powder with Mr. Quick's simple and secure plan of breech-loading, the risks that are now incurred—as shown by the accidents—in firing our heavy guns would be avoided. By the means above stated the rapidity of fire of our heavy ordnance would also be increased, and the fighting power of our Navy much improved.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CHINESE advices report that 40,000 kilograms of powder in a magazine at Amoy recently exploded, doing terrible damage. A fourth of the buildings of the town were laid in ruins, fifty soldiers blown to atoms and several hundred inhabitants killed.

ALL the garrisons within the limit of the Seventh German Army Corps (Lower Rhine and Westphalia) have now been provided with larger samples of the new article of food which is in future to form the so-called "iron ration" of the men in the field. It is a peculiar kind of bread in the shape of small cubes the size of a chocolate drop, made of fine wheat bread, strongly spiced, and calculated to keep for a long time. When taken into the mouth it quickly softens, and is both palatable and nutritious. It is chiefly intended for forced marches when there is no time for camping and cooking.

THE Dominion of Canada appropriated \$1,178,000 last year for the benefit of its militia.

THE British ironclad *Hercules* touched a reef off Ferrol, Spain, Jan. 2, and knocked a hole in her side. All efforts to stop the leak failed, and the ship with difficulty reached the harbor of Ferrol, where she is gradually sinking.

THE French Army Estimates this year will probably amount to 536,000,000 francs. In 1884 they were 506,000,000 francs; in 1885, 522,000,000 francs; in 1886, 574,000,000 francs; and in 1887, 555,000,000 francs. In five years, therefore, the Estimates have been reduced by 6,300,000 francs.

The largest gun ever mounted on a disappearing carriage was fired at Messrs. Armstrong's proving range at Silloth last week. The gun was manufactured at Silloth for the Government of Victoria, being part of a considerable order given to Messrs. Armstrong by the Australian colonies for coast defenses. The gun is concealed in a pit until the moment of firing, when it is lifted into position by pneumatic power derived from a recoil arrangement. Mirrors permit of the sighting of the gun before it is raised. The gun weighs about thirty tons. The trial was deemed satisfactory.

THE *Journal de Bruxelles* gives an account of the inspection by the Belgian Minister of War of the new forts at Antwerp at the close of last month. The new fort of Shooten, forming part of the most advanced line of defence, was the object of especial interest. It is the first fort built in Belgium on the new methods—to resist the effects of modern high explosives. All the exposed parts are built of asphalt, in some places of ten feet in thickness. All the large guns will be mounted on revolving turrets, and for defence at short range a great number of quick-firing guns will be provided. The Minister of War expressed himself throughout extremely pleased with the rapidity and thoroughness with which the work had been carried out.

THE Dutch Government has decided to connect Java, Bali and Celebes by a submarine cable.

On Oct. 30 Russia celebrated the 50th anniversary of the opening of railways in the Czar's empire.

THE naval authorities at Hong Kong have offered a reward of \$200 for any definite news of the unfortunate *Wasp*.

THE extra budget for Germany for 1888-89 contains 21,000,000 marks for the further works on the military or strategical railways of the empire.

A REPORT from Cracow states that a great number of flat bottomed boats have lately made their appearance on the Russian shores of the Vistula. They are alleged to be required for custom-house service, but the number of them exceeds all possible requirements for this purpose, and it has been noticed that the boats are so constructed that when placed together they might easily be converted into pontoon bridges.

ACCORDING to the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris), the Cortes have finally adopted Admiral Romero's Bill for reorganizing the Spanish Navy. The vessels to be built, or actually in course of construction, are as follows: One armorclad, the *Pelaya* (in construction); six armored vessels, with an average displacement of from 6,000 to 7,000 tons; three cruisers of 4,800 tons (*Reina Regenta*, in construction in England; *Alfonso XII.*, in construction at Ferrol, and *Lepanto*, in construction at Carthagena); three cruisers of 3,100 tons; nine cruisers of 1,600 tons—*Ensenada* (Carraca), *Isla de Cuba* (England), *Isla de Luzon* (England), *Conde de Venadito*, *Infanta Isabel*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Isabel II.*, *Cristobal Colon* and *Antonio de Ulloa*; twenty-five torpedo-boats of the *Destructor* type; thirty first and second-class torpedo-boats; one transport and one training ship; twelve gunboats of 500 tons average displacement of *Tallerie* type; twenty steam launches and gunboats of the composite type for service in the Philippines.

THE subject of breeding horses suitable for army and hunting purposes is about to engage the attention of a British Royal Commission.

LORD WOOLSELEY stated lately that many of the movements performed by the British Army as laid down in the "red book" are obsolete and absurd.

It is stated that in the various military districts of North and South Germany, as well as in Holland, trials have been made of wire soles covered with a substance resembling India-rubber. These soles are said to be more durable than leather, and to cost only about half as much.

AN Austrian engineer has invented a wonderful plan of preventing accidents from collisions on railways. His scheme consists in fitting each train with a pilot carriage operated electrically, which runs at a distance of some hundreds of feet in front of the train, with which it is connected by a cable. If the pilot meets an obstacle, such as a similar truck belonging to a train, coming from an opposite direction, certain glass vessels fitted to the trucks, which contain mercury, will be broken, thus interrupting the circuit and sending a danger signal to the drivers of the trains, who will then, it is stated, be able to stop in sufficient time to prevent an accident.

THE preparatory works in connection with the laying of the Zuider Sea, Holland, are in fair progress. Should the undertaking be successfully realized, it would increase the number of provinces from 11 to 12. It is proposed to connect the province of North Holland with the north coast of the provinces of Friesland and Groningen by the aid of two dams. When these dams are completed, the sea will be pumped out with the exception of a small portion. The town of Amsterdam is to be connected with this small lake by a deep and broad canal, and the lake will also receive the water from the River Yssel. The lake will be connected with the North Sea through a number of sluices.

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OSMAN DIGNA, who has been reported as "killed," "captured," or "dead," at least a dozen times, has turned up again near Suakim, and is once more making himself disagreeable to the garrison of that place.

The London Globe, comparing the German and Russian armies, says: "The most vulnerable spot in the Russian Army is the difficulty of putting it in motion. The enormous distances and want of means of communication will, perhaps, scarcely permit any successful opposition to a German Army. To minimize this drawback, troops have been massed on the Western frontier—fifteen divisions of infantry and six and a half of cavalry being spread through the 'General Governments' of Warsaw and Vilna, where, moreover, important works of fortification are being carried on. It is also expected that time sufficient for concentrating the army may be gained by a rapid use of cavalry, which is on a permanent war footing."

*At a meeting of the Physical Society on Dec. 10 a paper on "The Recalescence of Iron" was read by Mr. H. Tomlinson. If an iron bar which has suffered permanent strain be heated to a white heat and allowed to cool, the brightness at first diminishes and then regains—recalcesces—for a short interval. Under favorable circumstances as many as seven regains have been observed during one cooling. Generally, two decided ones are observed, one between 500 deg. and 1,000 deg. C., and the other below 500 deg. C. The effects, the author believes, are due to "retentiveness" of the material, somewhat similar to the causes of residual magnetism and residual charge of a Leyden jar. Prof. Forbes believed the explanation of recalescence given by himself in 1873 is sufficient to account for the effects observed. This explanation postulates a sudden increase in thermal conductivity about the temperature at which recalescence occurs, which permits the heat from the inside to reach the outside more readily, and thus raise the temperature of the surface. The subsequent regains observed by Mr. Tomlinson he believes due to convection currents of air.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE OF INDIA.

In a paper on Railways in India Mr. R. L. Topcott says: "The commercial intercourse of India is widespread, embracing every country, while with the United Kingdom it forms the bulk of its trade, and with China a very important part of it. With the produce of her soil she enters into competition with the United States, but from its conveyance through the Suez Canal and into the Mediterranean, its destination is frequently the ports of the south of Europe, while the United States produce, likewise influenced by the shorter distance, supplies the English markets. Great Britain receives from the United States four times the value of that which she sends them. This presumably is due to the protective tariff. Now, India receives from this country an excess of a fifth over what she sends it, and is open to the trade of all the world free from customs duties. The principal articles of produce entering into the foreign trade of the country are wheat, cotton, rice, tea, and opium, while salt and tobacco belong to the internal trade. Wheat cultivation and preparation for shipment is not conducted carefully enough to enable it to successfully compete with American, and while going largely to the Continent is used for other purposes as well as for flour. Cotton, of a shorter fibre than the American, is extensively cultivated, and the principal part of it is used in the Indian mills, leaving a fourth for foreign markets, of which only a third comes to the English spinners. So successful has this industry

become that China is largely supplied from Bombay, to the detriment of Manchester. Rice grown around the river mouths, forming the principal article of food to a part of the population, yields the Government about three-quarters of a million from its export duty. The cultivation and preparation of tea, forming a very important industry, is principally sent to this country, thus forcing China tea away. Opium, grown only in special districts, under Government supervision, and exported to China, is one of the most important sources of revenue. Salt sent from the Cheshire mines and obtained in other ways in India, notably from the hills of the Punjab, being subject to a uniform tax, yields a large part of the revenue. Tobacco, extensively cultivated throughout the country for native use, does not as yet form an article of export of any consequence, but great attention is being paid to its growth and the preparation of the leaves."

(From the London Engineer, Dec. 16.)

TRIAL OF NEW ITALIAN-MADE STEEL PLATES

THE first trial of the solid steel armor plates made at the Italian factory at Terni is reported in the daily papers. We hope shortly to give our readers some details of this trial. In the meantime we have merely the report of the telegram of Admiral Cottrill to the Minister of Marine. "First shot fired, excellent results. Penetration and bruising—*effetti contenuti*—less than that observed in all corresponding previous trials," and "second shot struck too high, but also gave excellent results. Penetration: first plate, 18 cm., about 7 in.; second plate, 25 cm., about 10 in. Metal excellent; no splintering. Protection of cushion complete. Commission entirely satisfied"—see Standard, Dec. 13. These plates are the first made at Terni by the "Società Anonima degli Alti Forni Acciaieria e Fonderia di Terni." The firm of Schneider and Co. are interested in these works; consequently the plates may be regarded as identical with those of Creusot, and made with the benefit of the skill and experience acquired at Creusot. To form any estimate ourselves of the measure of success achieved, it is necessary to know the nature of gun and projectile, dimensions of plate, velocity of shot on impact, etc. There can be no question, however, that the results must be good, the Italian officers having had peculiar experience, and being very capable judges. In England our own plate makers are learning more to steel-faced armor than was the case a year since. It would be very interesting to try the respective powers of steel-faced and solid steel armor. This we cannot think will be done in the coming trials at Portsmouth, unless Messrs. Schneider, the only experienced makers of solid steel plates, are encouraged to compete. No one wishes more sincerely than ourselves to see steel-faced plates preferred, not only by England, but by foreign powers; but this preference should be based on proved superiority, and this can never be so long as we only try the plates made by English firms who have little or no special experience in solid steel armor. The more steel factories are developed abroad, the more necessary it is that England should take the lead in armor manufacture. To establish a claim of superiority, it is necessary to encourage competition with foreign makers, and also to publish reports of our experiments. At present a course is being followed calculated to injure this branch of industry. It is to be hoped that we may shortly change our system, or we may expect to say good-bye to the state of things under which our factories were supported by foreign orders in a considerable measure.

LESSONS FROM LIFE.

A GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY—WHAT IT TEACHES.

The last few years have played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country.

Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life. Others were sick but a comparatively short time. We turn to our files and are astonished to find that most of them died of apoplexy, of paralysis, of nervous prostration, of malignant blood humor, of bright's disease, of heart disease, of kidney disease, of rheumatism or of pneumonia.

It is singular that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journalist who watches the telegraphic reports, will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper with others to the effect that the diseases that carried off so many prominent men in 1887, are really one disease, taking different names according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it becomes the nine days' talk of the sporting world, and yet thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their aggregate loss is enormous, and yet their deaths create no comment.

So it is with individuals. The cause of death of prominent men creates comment, especially when it can be shown that one unsuspected disease carries off most of them, and yet "vast numbers of ordinary men and women die before their time every year from the same cause."

It is said that if the blood is kept free from uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, pneumonia, rheumatism, and many cases of consumption would never be known. This uric acid, we are told, is the waste of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove this waste.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, the uric, kidney, acid is kept out of the blood, and these sudden and universal diseases caused by uric acid will, in a large measure, disappear.

But how shall this be done? It is folly to treat effects. If there is any known way of getting at the cause, that way should be known to the public. We believe that Warner's safe cure, of which so much has been written, and so much talked of by the public generally, is now recognized by impartial physicians and the public as the one specific for such diseases.

Because public attention has been directed to this great remedy by means of advertising, some persons have not believed in the remedy. We cannot see how Mr. Warner could immediately benefit the public in any other way, and his valuable specific should not be condemned because some nostrums have come before the public in the same way, any more than that all doctors should be condemned because so many of them are incompetent.

It is astonishing what good opinions you hear on every side of that great remedy, and public opinion thus based upon actual experience, has all the weight and importance of absolute truth.

At this time of the year the uric acid in the blood invites pneumonia and rheumatism, and there is not a man who does not dread these monsters of disease; but we need have no fear of them, we are told, if we rid the blood of the uric acid cause.

These words are strong, and may sound like an advertisement, and be rejected as such by unthinking people, but we believe they are the truth, and as such should be spoken by every truth-loving newspaper.

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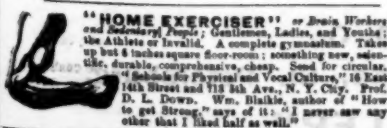
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It is stated that if pieces of steel at a welding heat are coated with silicate of soda, they will weld perfectly. This fact has been discovered by Mr. W. B. Middleton, of the Pen Iron Works, Lancaster, Eng., who has patented the process.

LORD ARMSTRONG, MITCHELL and Co. have obtained a license for the establishment of a factory at Elswick for making up quick firing gun ammunition for the British Government. It is proposed to enclose with floating booms a certain space of the River Tyne, west of King's meadows, about 230 yds. long by 50 ft. in width. Within this space will be moored eight boats, some to be used as magazines to contain powder, and others for workshops for filling the shells. The whole of the combustible part of the proposed factory will be below water. There will be no doors through which powder will be allowed to pass; it will be pushed through a trap and down a shoot into the store set apart for the purpose. All the craft will be completely roofed over, and every precaution will be taken to prevent accident. The nearest dwelling on the south side of the river is 410 yards away, and on the north 550 yards away.

\$371.21 FOR A GUESS.

The readers of our paper will be interested in knowing that the proprietors of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies" offer to pay \$371.21 in cash for the best answer to the question: "What is the hole for that is in the outside of the chimney of the old-fashioned log cabin, as represented in the trade mark of 'Warner's Log Cabin Remedies'?" A pamphlet with a picture of such a log cabin can be procured at any drug store. The answers must be sent by mail to H. H. Warner and Co., Rochester, N. Y., before April 10, 1888. But one answer from each contestant will be considered. It must give the real name and address, and must state that the party has purchased and used at least one of the following remedies: Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy, Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy, Warner's Log Cabin Extract, Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills, Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream (for catarrh, etc.), Warner's Log Cabin Scalp (for the scalp and hair), Warner's Log Cabin Plasters. The

answers will be referred to an impartial committee for decision, which will be announced April 10, 1888. Letters of inquiry will not be answered.

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BIRTHS.

CRUSE.—At Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 21, to the wife of Lieut. T. Cruse, 6th U. S. Cavalry, a son.

DENNY.—At Washington, D. C., December 25, to the wife of Lieutenant F. L. Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, a daughter.

FULLER.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, to the wife of Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cavalry, a son.

HUNT.—At Fort Grant, Ariz., Dec. 14, to the wife of Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th U. S. Cavalry, a son.

MARRIED.

HANSELL-VOGDES.—At Grace Church, New York City, Jan. 3, Dr. HOWARD F. HANSELL to Miss EMILIE VOGDES, daughter of General I. Vogdes, U. S. Army.

MORAN-STOUCH.—At Fort Shaw, Montana, Dec. 14, Lieut.

tenant JAS. H. MORAN, 3d U. S. Infantry, to Miss FLORENCE STOUCH, daughter of Capt. W. H. Stouch, 3d U. S. Infantry.

RAMSEY-ZULICK.—At Easton, Pa., January 4, Lieut. enant F. De Witt RAMSEY, 9th U. S. Infantry, to LILLIAN CARLOTTA, daughter of Governor and Mrs. C. Meyer Zulick.

ROGERS-WALKER.—At Winchester, Va., Jan. 3, Lieut. CHAR. C. ROGERS, 17th U. S. Navy, to Miss ALICE WALKER, daughter of Gen. John G. Walker.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Washington, D. C., January 3, Brevet Brigadier General EDMUND BROOKE ALEXANDER, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

BARNES.—At South Windsor, Conn., MINNIE A., daughter of Lieutenant N. H. Barnes, U. S. Navy, aged 3 years and 10 months.

BRISBIN.—At Fort McKimber, Wyoming, December 13, JANE WAGNER BRISBIN, wife of General James S. Brisbin, Lieutenant Colonel 9th U. S. Cavalry.

GRAHAM.—At Galveston, Texas, Captain WILLIAM C. GRAHAM, formerly mate U. S. Navy.


MILHAU.—On January 4, at her residence, No. 41 Lafayette Place, New York, CATHERINE LOUISA, daughter of the late John Manning, and wife of General John J. Milhaud, late Surgeon U. S. Army.

TRIMBLE.—At Baltimore, Md., January 2, General ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, formerly a lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Artillery.

WALLACE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, GEORGE O. WALLACE, Mr. Wallace was born April 14, 1851, in Chester Co., Pa. About eighteen years ago he entered the employ of N. W. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia, Pa. At the death of Mr. Ayer, Sr., Mr. Wallace was admitted into partnership in the firm—Jan. 1, 1874, and since that time has been one of the most prominent and successful workers in the advertising business. He was noted among his business acquaintances for his integrity, diligence and courtesy, and his sudden death will be a shock to very many friends. He leaves a widow and one child.

WARWICK.—At Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 27, Mrs. NANNIE WOODRUFF WARWICK, wife of Lieutenant O. B. Warwick, 15th U. S. Infantry.

WOLVERTON.—At Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 29, Mrs. ADELINE WOLVERTON, grandmother of Lieutenant N. R. Usher, U. S. Navy.



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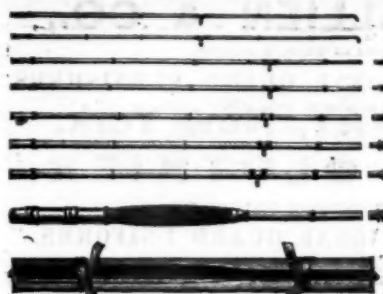
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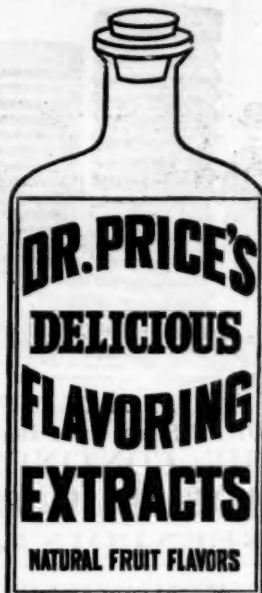
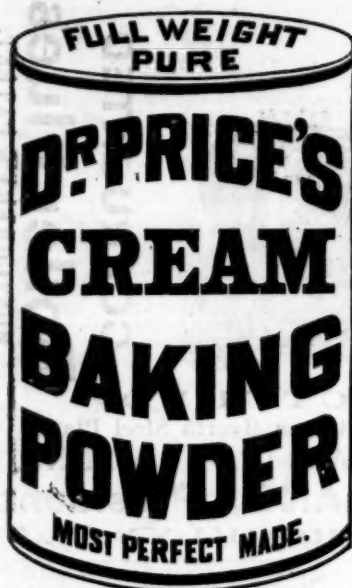
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